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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2280

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BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN VISITS ZIMBABWE RELATIVES

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 20 Jul 80 pp 2, 3

[Article by Joyce Dube]

[Excerpts]

After being separated from my relatives for 22 years, I decided to spend three weeks with them last month. This was a new Zimbabwe, a different Zimbabwe, I was visiting.

Right from the border changes are noticeable. Migration and customs officials require you to tell them how much money you have to spend during your visit. Less than R100 is not enough if you are staying longer than 28 days, even with relatives. Tourists are required to spend their own money and not their hosts'.

I showed them how much money I had and with the friend who accompanied me, crossed the border. We were heading past Fort Victoria to Zaka, a journey which we could not undertake in one day. So we booked into a motel, formerly reserved for whites. How nice to be politely addressed as "Madam can I help you? Let me help you with your luggage." Apart from the formality it certainly was wonderful to be appreciated.

We arrived at 7 p m and when my sister, Mrs Betty Gunda, saw me she nearly fainted. We hadn't seen each other for 12 years.

In a short time all the residents of the village had gathered to meet Mrs Gunda's South African visitors. None arrived empty-handed. They brought a live chicken, a basket of rice, or a calabash of "chibuku".

After spending three days celebrating in the village, we were taken to the b u s h — the clumps of trees that formed the battlefield.

Behind my sister's house is a camp for former soldiers. In Zaka the ravages of war can be seen. People lost heir livestock, their wealth, their relatives and their lives. Some lost their legs, some lost their arms, some were left sightless.

But do not pity these crippled survivors, because they don't need sympathy. They are only too pleased to be alive to witness the liberation of their country into the hands of a black leader.

[illegible] which means [illegible]

Never in my life have I [illegible] the unity of [illegible] people like the Zimbabweans. They all share the same ideologies, the same lifestyles, the same joy in their newly [illegible] country. They stay together to [illegible] and help uplift each other economically. They do not mock each other like we do in South Africa when one of our brothers has an [illegible] misfortune.

We were soon to the camps and introduced to the comrades who fought the bitter war. I was surprised to see how young many of them were — anything from 18 to 32. They were naturally quite human and not like what we were made to believe.

They sympathised with black South Africans and advised that unity and love for each other is a strong shield. They spoke little of the past but plenty of the prosperous future of Zimbabwe. They said the future lies in education and farming.

All Zimbabweans believe in the importance of education. I met a 40-year-old man who was studying law at Turfloop. All Zimbabweans have been instructed to return to school, especially those who were involved in the war.

Everybody in Zimbabwe has to belong to some organisation or group. Women have been appointed secretaries or chairladies for the Zanu PF because of the important role they played in feeding the freedom fighters.

A week later we decided to change venue and scene. We were driven by a cab to Fort Victoria where we had an appointment at posh hotel, the Chevron and I noticed touring whites made U-turns at the sight of blacks in a hotel formerly reserved for them.

We landed up at the stadium where there was a political rally conducted by cabinet ministers and comrades. They all sang "Tungamidza Mudzimu Mberi", which means "Let your forefathers lead you." All the speeches were delivered in Shona.

SWAZILAND, MOZAMBIQUE HANDS EDUCATION COOPERATION

Reprinted the Times of SWAZILAND in English 11 Jul 80 p 6

[text]

SWAZILAND and Mozambique education officials are determined to make the proverbial "good neighbour" approach a reality.

They hope to achieve this result by encouraging pupils in their respective countries to [illegible] Mozambique [illegible] and that links would be cemented by [illegible] educational purposes and would [illegible] study visits, [illegible] activities and [illegible] relations.

These decisions were made during a recent Maputo visit by the Minister of Education, Captain Sotsha Dlamini and a high powered team led by Mawawa, Captain Dlamini and his team were warmly welcomed by Mozambique's first lady Mrs. Machel, wife of President Samora Machel. Mrs. Machel is Minister for Education. "I've found her to be a brilliant person," remarked the Permanent Secretary for Education, Mr. Mona Nothando after one of the Swaziland visit.

During discussions in Maputo the two ministries [illegible] agreed that there would be an exchange [illegible] between teachers and pupils during term time. This means that students and teachers should visit each country and be involved in the normal routine work of the other school they are visiting.

It was agreed that teachers and Ministry officials should be encouraged to visit each other's country from time to time. They discussed the possibility of holding a Ministerial Consultation Regional Meeting including Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland.

The language problem of English and Portuguese between the two countries was discussed at length. Other problem areas included: the increasing demands for mass education and more schools, relevant education to the needs of each country's economic and industrial development and the social context of education, teacher education and shortages.

The visit was initiated by the Swaziland Ministry of Education to establish consultation machinery between the two Ministries. The two Ministers confirmed a need for the two neighbours to continue sharing ideas in regard to problems related to education.

CSO: 3400

ZUESSE BOOK ON RITUAL SYMBOLISM REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1348-9

[Review by John Collins of book "Ritual Cosmos: The Sanctification of Life in African Religions" by Evan M. Zuesse; published by Ohio University Press]

[Text] IN HIS INTRODUCTION Zuesse deals with his methodological approach to his study of African religion. He criticises analyses which force African religions into European religious categories. He distinguishes the latter as religions of salvation, which emphasise losing oneself in otherworldly transcendence. Whereas African religions are religions of structure where the personal, social and cosmic are not separated and every-day life is sanctified. Eternity is found in the midst of change as holy structure.

Zuesse also argues against reductionist theories which try to explain religious symbols simply in terms of social order (functionalists), super-ego (psychology) or a cybernetic code (structuralists). They all categorise symbols externally. Zuesse calls his own approach phenomenological and is interested in the transcendental intentionality found within religious symbols.

He divides his book of thirteen chapters into four sections dealing with African religious symbolism in hunting societies, agricultural societies, old-established and changing societies and finally as personal experience.

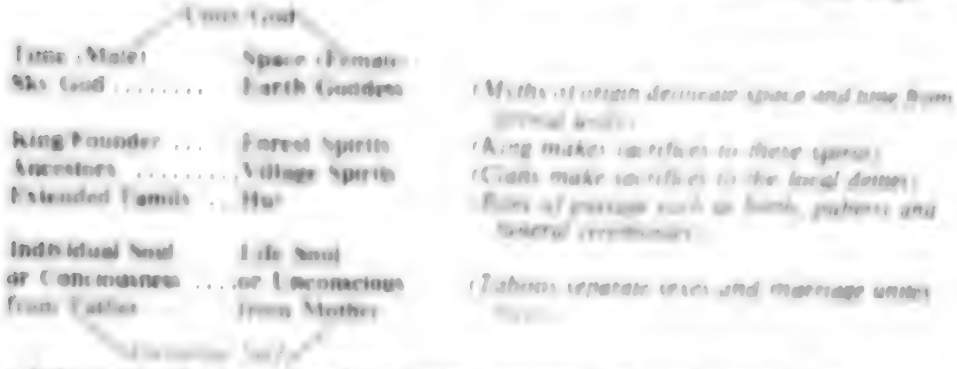
Section one (chapters 1-3) *Forms of hunting religion and ritual*, concerns the Mbuti pygmies of the Congo Basin. Unlike in European religion, the Mbuti do not antipone the sacred and profane. Their rituals and taboos rather relate them. As the holy and secular simply delineate distinct pathways of the sacred order, created by a benevolent God whose holiness diffuses through the ritual order he has withdrawn.

In Mbuti myths of origin, the primal unity (equated with the forest) is disrupted by man's folly and God leaves for the sky, which creates a fundamental duality. An up-down, forest-camp, human-divine life-death etc system, which if not kept separated produces disorder and noise (Akami) due to the unrestrained proximity of the holy. In other words there is a breakdown of harmonious order and a return to primal chaos. Zuesse then describes several Mbuti rituals which maintain a separation of the holy and mundane.

Section two (chapters 4-5) *Space and time in agricultural religions* deals with the cosmology of the Ila of Zambia. Their supreme God who represents unity is Leza, but there are no shrines to him due to his overwhelming presence. As with the Mbuti, this primal unity separates out into a series of dualities, the basic one for the Ila being space and time.

Space is a feminine principle and is based on the body metaphor, ie the hut and village are treated symbolically as a womb. Also the earth is inhabited by feminine spirits. Time is a male principle and is equated with descent (ancestors and kings).

Below is a simplified diagram of Zuesse's symbolic system for the Ila.



Dagon keep the two sides of the dualism separate and divide primal unity.
Rituals link up the two sides by periodically dissolving these labours and merging them into primal unity.

In section three (chapters 6-8) *The structure of ritual symbolism* Turner divides the symbolic systems of religion into two classes. Descending symbolism, a hierarchy that moves from the one or supreme god/s to the many — a deductive, ideological ideology of the emperor. And an ascending symbolism that moves from the many to the one, or locates on the concrete sensory world. It is an inductive and intuitive system amongst the Ndembu to a descending symbolism and space is an ascending one. The ascending system pervades the descending one with a powerful affective grounding imagery and therefore they form a dialectic network of mutual and other among the individual.

At an Ndembu *Chisola* ceremony two children are born amongst the Ndembu of Zambia. This ceremony initiates all the girls who undergo physical and mental transformations which fundamentally their ascending symbolism associated with the self-centred body world of childhood. At the same time circumcision is given them about their new identity as women. So, when the girls come out into society again their body image (ascending symbolism) is radically reorganised around a new descending symbolism based on an adult awareness of the sexual and cosmological meaning of male and female.

Turner then (chapter 7) with two African societies that particularly emphasise descending symbolism in their religion. These are two long-standing and centralised states of the savannah region of West Africa. The Bambara and Dogon —

Myths of origin dominate space and time from primal unity.

King makes sacrifices to these spirits.

Clans make sacrifices to the local deities.

Rites of passage such as birth, puberty and funeral ceremonies.

Taboos separate sexes and marriage unites them.

Rituals link up the two sides by periodically dissolving these taboos and merging them into primal unity.

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Masks people who have a cosmology based on the acquisition of esoteric knowledge, communicated to initiate in stages in secret societies. Both use disorientating rituals as a precursor to special knowledge about the universe.

Because this knowledge is only given in stages, the French anthropologists who first studied these people in the 19th century were only initially given a naive child's cosmology. Only in the 1960s was the full abstract and sophisticated picture finally obtained.

In both Bambara and Dogon teaching there is a belief that the universe emerged out of nothing as an infinitely small point, seed or thought, synonymous with the formless supreme god. A tendency in the

seed to coagulate led to the formation of the basic elements by the vibrations of divine energy into solid form — and these were hurled into space. Thus the primal seed of God is a formless silence or void from which the material universe springs forth. The whole history of the universe consists of God's struggle to reunite these elements harmoniously. The initiate elders also have a role to play in the harmonisation and they stress a balance between primal silence and the 'noise' and multiplicity of everyday life.

In chapter eight Zuesse turns to modern Africa and the disintegration of traditional symbolic beliefs. He compares today's confused situation to the ritual interregnum that occurs between old and new cosmological cycles. In this present transition period new millenary cults have appeared that try and resynthesise symbolism in three ways.

1. Revolutionary cults — these are reactions to the breakdown of traditional African and colonial-European descending symbolic systems. They either want to destroy the whole of society and start anew (eg. the Mau-Mau) or remove certain rotten elements within it.

2. "Zionist" churches. These want to transform man himself and build up a new ascending symbolism. They therefore stress personal salvation and ecstatic states and charismatic leaders.

3. "Ethiopian" churches. New holy communities within society that are hierarchical and stress divine order (ie descending symbolism). These churches slowly emerge out of "Zionist" ones by the process of institutionalisation.

The final section (on *Ritual encounters with self and other* (chapters 10-13) deals with possession, divination and witchcraft. Possessional trance involves a complete loss of ego control. Zuesse suggests the reason for this is that hunter-gatherer societies like the American Indians, Siberians and some African societies, stress individual self-reliance and self-assertiveness and enter trance with ego intact (eg. Shamans). Agricultural societies, as most African societies traditionally were, emphasise community and compliancy. Thus trance possession by spirits is total, which enhances group cohesion.

Unlike many anthropologists who separate religion (a moral code and cosmology) and magic (a proto-scientific causality) Zuesse stresses their fusion. Witchcraft in fact is the power of God turned back in itself. In communal society witchcraft is a super-egoism externalising the internal conflict between order and freedom (chaos and formlessness).

In his last chapter *The sanctification of life through ritual*, Zuesse again criticises reductionist theories which analyse symbols from the outside, treating them as concrete signs. A full understanding of them must be from the inside, where they are formless, primary, many-sided and multi-levelled. Because symbols represent something that can never be exhaustively known (an encapsulated ambiguity) it lies at the heart of religion. Precisely because of their infinitely varied formlessness symbols can transcend structure and interact with the totality of individual and social life.

John Collins

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MALAGASY-SWAZILAND AIRLINE TALKS--Swaziland and the Malagasy Republic government officials have opened talks in Tananarive on civil aviation, it was disclosed in Mbabane today. The talks which began yesterday are understood to have centred around the introduction of an air service by the Royal Swazi Airline to Tananarive in the Malagasy Republic. Swaziland's delegation to the talks comprises the Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. George V.S. Leibrandt and the Minister of States for Foreign Affairs, Mr. L.M. Mncina. The Ministers are accompanied by two officials, Mr. Douglas Litchfield, Director of Civil Aviation and Miss Mavis Litchfield, a legal officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs. They are expected back tomorrow. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Jul 80 p 3]

MOZAMBIQUE-SWAZILAND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Delegations from the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the Kingdom of Swaziland, headed respectively by Graca Machel, the PRM minister of education and culture, and Canon Dlamini, minister of education of that neighboring country, met yesterday morning in Maputo to study establishing solid foundations for cooperation in educational matters. During the meeting, these leaders agreed on the need to initiate contacts at the level of the two ministries to exchange delegations from the respective countries in this field. The two delegations discussed sectors where foundations for future cooperation might be laid; namely, in adult education, culture and technical-vocational training. Both parties also agreed on the need for a meeting of the ministers of education of southern Africa to determine areas of cooperation and exchange information among the countries in this region about education. Yesterday afternoon, the minister of education of the Kingdom of Swaziland visited the city of Maputo and then returned to his country. He arrived yesterday morning in the capital of our country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 p 3] 9479

CSO: 4401

SEMINAR ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY HELD

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 16 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Martin Vai: "Experts Advocate for National Policy and Legislation"]

[Text] The National Seminar on the development and transfer of technology ended in Yaounde over the weekend with the proposition of a series of pungently technical recommendations which, according to officials of the National Committee for Transfer of Technology still have to be scrutinized probably by yet another body before submission to the government.

The seminar was organised by the National Committee for Technology Transfer with the collaboration of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Among the several recommendations was one calling for a more comprehensive study by the National Committee for Technology Transfer and the General Delegation of Scientific and Technical Research with the assistance of UNIDO and other international organisations and it was also recommended it would be necessary to assess in greater detail the existing situation in Cameroon and to make concrete proposals to the Cameroon Government on a national technology policy and legislation.

The delegates to the seminar saw the need for a maximum use of national experts and of technology planning they said it was necessary to set up a national technology plan. They recommended that some provision be made and adequate funds allocated in the next Five Year Development Plan for the elaboration of this programme.

They called on the National Committee for Technology Transfer to collaborate with the Directorate of National Planning and with the assistance of UNIDO in identifying the technological and other related requirements for the implementation of a national development plan.

The summarists said it was necessary for the development and commercialisation of indigenous technologies, especially those they said would most effectively contribute to rural development.

They called for emphasis to be given to what they referred to as the national technological institutional machinery, financial requirements and the time frame and schedule.

Technological Manpower Development

In view of the need for the requirements for industrial technology to contribute to economic development and for Cameroon to develop or require, absorb and diffuse technology not only in terms of quantity but in terms of diversity and level of competence, the seminar recommended the establishment of a "core of fifteen technologists in the critical natural resources of the country." These technologists whom they referred to as a "national think-tank" should be sent to different parts of the world to acquire first-hand experience, the seminarists suggested.

On the development, commercialisation and application of indigenous and traditional technologies, they observed that 95 percent of the world's research and development was carried out in developed countries and accordingly recommended that a national institute for industrial research and development be established and that the National Committee for Technology Transfer and the General Delegation of Scientific and Technical Research should, with the assistance of UNIDO undertake a review of the work already being done as well as research equipment in the country with a view to seeing how best to harmonize or integrate the relevant activities in the new institutes. This would prevent undue duplication and minimise the use of expensive laboratory instruments and skills.

Acquisition and Transfer of Foreign Technology

The seminar noted with satisfaction Government's measures already aimed at promoting and negotiating the inflow of foreign technology in the country and further stressed that action be undertaken to establish a national policy and a legislation on technology acquisition and to set up a national institutional machinery with a clearly defined point such as the national office for technology transfer for the promotion of and regulation of foreign technology flow into the country.

Observing that the economic needs and programmes of the country have been articulated in the national development plans without integration with the economic plans in order to enhance the achievements of the development objectives, delegates recommended that science and technology structure in the country be reviewed by the National Committee for Technology Transfer and the GDSTR with the assistance of UNIDO and other related international organisations.

One other recommendation of the five-day seminar was the need for the expansion of technology committee whose role will not only include the acquisition or transfer of foreign technology but most importantly the development of indigenous technology in the country.

Talking about the seminar, they said it was very useful suggesting that such seminars should not only be regular but should be on specific and specialised subjects such as techniques for the negotiation of technology contracts, management of research institutions, project identification, preparation, evaluation and commercialisation of indigenous research results.

They, however, called for a concerted follow-up of the recommendations.

The seminar which was opened by Cameroon's Delegate General at the GDSTR, Mr. Vroumsia Tchinaye in the presence of UNIDO Deputy Director, Mr G.S. Gouri, was closed Saturday by the Director of Programmes at the GDSTR, Mr Nya Ngatchou who in his brief remarks lauded the work done.

He said these concrete propositions were proof of the importance the Cameroonian experts attached to technology as a catalyst of national development.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DUTCH AID--The Dutch Government has donated the sum of 900,000 frs for the construction of the Nyonyo bridge in Luh Village, Donga Mantung Division. Disclosing this recently, the Community Development Officer for Donga Mantung Division, Mr Musenga Lyonga, praised the people of Luh for their spirit of community development and gave a brief report on the financial position of the project. Mr Musenga called on the populatio of Luh, Taku and Ntundip to complete their contribution which had been outstanding for the completion of the health centre. He thanked the population of Luh village in particular for their contribution of 140,000 francs towards the construction of the bridge and called on them to complete the balance of 10,000 francs. The chairman of the project, Mr Junko, on behalf of the three villages, thanked the Dutch Government for the 900,000 francs grants. [Excerpts] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 23 Jul 80 p 7]

USU: 4420

RECENTLY PUBLISHED DEVELOPMENT BUDGET ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1325-1326

[Text] Following the brief review of the 1980/81 Budget in last week's issue, we propose to summarise the development budget which this year amounts to ₵1.17bn (an increase of 30 per cent over last year). Of this amount, the allocation for agriculture is ₵141m to various sections under the Ministry of Agriculture, with a special ₵25m. vote under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for contingencies in the two-year agricultural programme. Further specific allocation totalling ₵28.8m. have been made for expanding farming operations of various educational institutions and research organisations. The aim is to provide the necessary infrastructure and inputs to induce increased private investment in the agricultural sector.

With this in mind, ₵3m. has been allocated to continue work on regional cold stores at Ho, Accra, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani, Tamala and Kumasi, while another ₵3m will pay for the installation of four Butler Steel silos at Tema. The operations of the Food Distribution Corporation, the Food Production Corporation and the State Farms Corporation are to be expanded, while ₵3m has been approved to pay for Ghana's participation in the 1980 World Census of agriculture (the benefit will be statistical information for forward planning).

Efforts will be made to expand livestock and ₵15m. has been provided for extension programmes under the Ministry Departments of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. There will be short-term concentration on increasing supply of poultry, small ruminants and pigs to make up for inadequate supply of beef, while infrastructural facilities for cattle production will be developed on a long-term basis. A pig project has already been established at Ningua at a cost of ₵500,000, and ₵970,000 for a government-UNDP sheep and goat project at Juaso, Pong-Tamale and Ejura. Sheep projects at Fortifori in the Afram Plains, Tumentu in the Western Region, and Kete-Krachi, Nkwanta and Vakpo in the Volta Region have been allocated ₵800,000. While ₵1m. will go to the import of cattle breeding stock from Brazil and other West African countries, another ₵200,000 will cover costs of a communal paddock programme in the Volta, Greater Accra, Upper and Central Regions. Out of the ₵5.4m. allocated to capital expenditure of the Animal Husbandry Department, ₵1.m. is for the tsetse-fly and trypanosomiasis control programme (being implemented with financial and technical assistance from West Germany). Another ₵412,000 will be spent on investigating sheep and goat diseases. A proposal to undertake twice-yearly mass vaccination of livestock and poultry will be covered by a ₵10.2m. allocation for drugs and vaccines.

Cocoa plan

The government's concern about declining cocoa production is reflected in the decisions to create a permanent Cocoa

Council to replace the interim management committee of the CMB. The cocoa sector will receive ₵23.5m. in this budget with ₵2.3m. for the Suhum project, ₵7.4m. for the Ashanti project, and ₵6m. for the Cocoa Production Division to buy spraying machines. The Cocoa Research Institute will get ₵400,000 for construction of research facilities at Bole, while ₵700,000 is provided for research into industrial uses of cocoa wastes. Of great importance is the plan to begin a "re-survey" of all cocoa farms to consolidate the work done during the recently ended country-wide survey. It will concentrate on assessing the potential production capacity of each farm and assess the performance of farmers along the borders with neighbouring countries.

To make up for rapid depletion of forest reserves, ₵5m. goes towards a long-term reforestation programme while ₵330,000 goes to plan afforestation in the northern region to halt the downward drift of the Sahara. Mining (along with timber) is also a source of government concern in view of declining production (and therefore revenue). The State Mining Corporation and Geological Survey Department will get ₵1.1m. for exploration of gold-bearing areas, ₵250,000 will go towards evaluation of diamond deposits in the Bonsa River, ₵1.5m. will go towards constructional works for iron and steel at Asheim, Wouwouso and Nauli, while external assistance is being sought to implementing the technically feasible project for converting bauxite waste at Awaso into pozollana, a good substitute for clinker. Meanwhile, a recent ₵15m. loan from Brazil will be used for brick and tile factories to be set up in all the regions, and for a ceramic tile factory.

Education is to receive ₵47.1m. for capital expenditure out of which ₵40.9m. will be used for building classrooms, science laboratories, dormitory blocks, staff bungalows and for water and electricity.

GIHOC omission

There is one striking omission in the development budget, and that is the manufacturing sector, which means no word on the 17 divisions of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, State Transport, State Construction and other parts of the public sector. Briefing the press after making the Budget statement in Parliament, Dr. Amon Nikoi was pleased to declare that Ghana had paid all outstanding bills in respect of ₵151.2m. worth of imports up to December 1978. He said "people are no longer afraid to trade with Ghana . . . there is restoration of confidence in our ability to honour our obligations". He defended his tax proposals by stressing the need that if anything, they were aimed at making those who had the ability to pay to shoulder more responsibilities to ensure equity in the society. For instance, he could see no reason why people who were in the habit of travelling frequently out of Ghana could not afford to pay the new 75 per cent "travel tax". He could also see no reason why people who could afford such consumer durables as refrigerators and gas cookers should not be asked to pay a little more for such luxuries. The minister hoped people would understand the budget proposals in their context and not on a theoretical basis. Dr. Nikoi said that the present position of Ghana's foreign exchange was manageable and capable of meeting domestic needs, mainly because foreign exchange allocation was now going more to the productive sectors of the economy.

On the convertibility of the cedi, Dr. Nikoi pointed out that the cedi was ailing because economic performance had been poor. In terms of the future, there would be increasing liberalisation in four or five years' time, but the food production base would have to be strong if this liberalisation were to be achieved. On petroleum products, he said although there had been no price increases in the budget, the nation should be prepared for adjustments depending on the world scene.

CSO: 4420

PARTY LEADERS VIEW POLITICS, INTERNAL SITUATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1323-1324

[Text] ONE STRANGE thing about the new system is that the defeated opposition leaders (unlike the Leader of the Opposition in Westminster) are not actively involved in day-to-day politics. Mr. Victor Owusu, for instance, who was the PFP presidential candidate (he lost in a run-off election: the PFP has 42 seats), was to be found in his house rather than the House. He took a tolerant and basically genial view of things. He saw little good in the government's economic plans, but admitted that any government would face huge difficulties: his party would have concentrated more on stimulating a free economy rather than what he thought were socialist doctrines of the Limann Government. He thought that many of Limann's team of ministers were young and able — "untainted" was the word he used — and he had excellent professional relations with some. However, he feared the influence at the party level of the Old Guard — "of the Krobo Edusei's" — and he thought this sometimes damaged overseas confidence. But he was pleased to see the President "taking the bull by the horns at the Kumasi conference" and he thought the Old Guard was now in total disarray.

Mr. Owusu said that the MP's "feel free and mix well". Everyone was getting used to the new system, and to the fact that an opposition could do little except prepare for the 1983 elections. Even the President, he noted, laughing, had at the beginning threatened to dissolve Parliament and call fresh elections — options which would have been his in the old Westminster system but were no longer there.

The PFP leader said that it was too early to say but there might well be some party realignments before 1983. He was certainly still an active politician and was all set to be a candidate once again.

The leader of the ACP, Colonel Frank Bernasko (the ACP won ten seats) was also to be found at home. He was a former professional soldier, a Commissioner of Agriculture for a time under Acheampong, and now a barrister. He was enthusiastic about the way politics was working. He saw "great hope" in Parliament. "It is a beautiful thing that the people were able to express their views in an unrigged election," he said. He thought politicians and voters were showing greater maturity than at any time in Ghana's past. He also expressed the general determination — and he was speaking as a former military man and member of a military government — that there should not be a return to military government. On the future of his own ACP, he said that there had been little time for preparation before the elections. However, his party had done better than many people expected. It was alive and growing. The possibility of alliances and possibly mergers before 1983 were there. He would always act in order to protect the stability of Ghana, he said.

CSO: 4420

LIMANN ON DOMESTIC POLITICS, OAU SUMMIT

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1321-1322

[Interview with President Hilla Limann]

[Excerpts] President Hilla Limann of Ghana last week granted an interview to the editor of *West Africa*. It was partly formal answers to submitted questions, and partly a long and relaxed chat ranging over a number of subjects.

The President is sometimes accused of lacking charisma; he has a low, somewhat gruff voice and on occasions fails to project himself to an audience. In a more intimate environment, however, his personality comes across strongly: he is a man both humorous (there is much laughter in any conversation with him) and deeply serious; he is a man closely connected to the ordinary people of Ghana (he kept insisting that Ghana can only be understood if one moved outside Accra) and also a learned man, with many references to British history (the doctrines of the Levellers and the Dissenters, the brutality of Judge Jeffreys and the corruption involved in the "Place Men", were among the things he mentioned) and many unexpected quotations (from Richard II and Karl Marx, for instance). This is an account of part of the interview:

Question: Are there serious splits in the PNP following the recent Kumasi Congress?

Answer: There is no split in the PNP. What is happening in our party is not unique. It is a phenomenon found in all mass parties. In my address at the Kumasi Congress I referred to the pragmatists, the leftists, the rightists and the centrists and added that with so many schools of thought in the party, approaches to solutions of problems are bound to differ or arouse strong feelings.

The important thing is that we know where our party is going. All of us have agreed that Ghana should resume its rightful role in Africa and that the people of this country should be able to walk erect again in dignity. The PNP is going to bring this about and on it we are united and determined. Indeed, it is even very healthy that we have been able to hold three national congresses within one calendar year, to thrash out our differences, which other parties have not dared to do.

Q: Do you foresee new political alignments emerging before the 1983 elections?

A: 1983 is a long way away. I would therefore not want to hazard a guess. A lot depends on what happens within the next year or so. As we grapple with the problems of the country and solve them, political alliances might change to reflect new realities.

Q: Ghana's reputation as a country that pays it debts is in the process of being recovered. Do you have hopes for major injections of foreign capital and credit?

A: My Government is restoring confidence in Ghana. We have set about systematically putting our house in order, paying our debts and restoring sanity into a chaotic economic situation. However, our expectations have not been fulfilled, in that foreign nations and foreign financial institutions are not doing as much as they should to help, but I do not blame them since they do not owe us our living — rather, they want their profits, however amoral or anti-social. Perhaps, at this time of global inflation, the rich nations want to look after their own although this is a shortsighted policy since a weakened and destabilised Africa will, in the end, not benefit them at all. Our destinies are more intertwined than they realise or care to think. The self-proclaimed "*enragés*" or "*sans culottes*" call for heads to roll and rivers of blood in the name of the suffering workers, many of whom may die in any explosion but smug businesses, especially foreign ones, shall certainly also be swept away for cheating in the past and for playing safe for far too long. In any case, we are following policies that will make us less dependent on outside help. For instance, if our agricultural programme takes off the spread effect will be such that we will be able to redirect money currently being used to import food and import only those essential items that will generate more revenue.

Q: Is it possible to measure the economic damage that the June 4 "Revolution" did?

A: There has been a lot of romanticism in the past year, particularly and curiously enough in Britain, which was the only country to recognise the events of June 4 and then retracted later in the face of executions and gruelling cruelties. Too much romanticism has prevented any clear thinking on the matter. While there undoubtedly were benefits, or "gains" as some people prefer to put it, the events also brought about a number of harmful effects with which we have to live. The shortages we are experiencing now are partly due to the shopping spree which took place during those days. Stocks which should have been staggered out were all sold out at a time when we were blockaded. Again, the "revolutionary" fervour of the times prevented the nation from paying any attention to agriculture. The blockade erected against the nation because of June 4 has not yet been completely lifted, thus preventing the continuous flow of goods into the country. Yet a few civilian imps who were responsible behind the scenes for all this and also for some cold-blooded murders are still squeaking like piglets about their so-called charisma personalities and calling some of us nuts. I am personally looking keenly forward to the day of reckoning for which such schizophrenics are railing. We shall all render account for our stewardships as demanded by the Constitution of the Third Republic in which a novel concept of high crimes has been embodied.

President Limann recalled that at the special meeting of party leaders called by Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings to announce that there would be a three-month delay in handing over to civilian rule to allow for the completion of "house-cleaning", he has told the military leaders that to end corruption it was necessary to "start from Class 1 – it is not a matter of months but of years". He added: "The problem cannot be willed away – we need a systematic and sustained approach. I am not one of those who believe in histrionics – who make a lot of noise and do not understand." He also said: "If coups could solve things, Ghana would be a paradise today; instead, the economy is totally destroyed."

Q: What, in your view, was the main achievement of the Freetown Summit of the OAU that has just ended?

A: The main achievement of the Freetown Summit was that it was able to contain the potentially divisive tendencies that manifested themselves just before the Summit started. Take the explosive issue of Western Sahara. The pre-Summit view was that the OAU was going to break up because of the threat by Morocco to leave the OAU if the

Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic was admitted to membership. However, the OAU was able to reach a consensus on the matter and Morocco agreed to meet all the interested parties, a significant shift in its policy of non-co-operation with the OAU and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Western Sahara right up to the Summit.

Another dangerous situation was that of Chad, where the OAU was able to reaffirm the Lagos Accord which calls for a government of national unity. The OAU was able to do this in spite of the lobbying of some Heads of State by the faction led by the Defence Minister. The Heads of State realised the potential danger posed by this situation and took the wise decision of recognising the present regime and the possibility of setting-up an OAU Force to keep the peace in that troubled country.

On the Economic Front, the Lagos Summit had laid the foundation. What the Freetown Summit did was to emphasise the need for implementing the Blueprint for Action. The Summit ended with the Heads more united then ever before.

Q: Was there a real danger of walk-outs over the Western Sahara issue before the Ghana initiative led to a compromise?

A: There was no real danger of a walk-out by any delegation. The exchanges were heated and issues bitterly argued, even at times acrimoniously, but this never reached the point of any delegation threatening to leave the OAU. Morocco was reported to have threatened before the Summit convened to leave the OAU if the Polisario Front was admitted to membership of the OAU but this was not repeated in Freetown.

A walk-out by Morocco would, in any case, have been to her disadvantage since the states which were sitting on the fence might have thrown in their support to the Sahrawi Republic. At the Summit all delegations were concerned about the carnage in that troubled territory. Even most countries which spoke in favour of Moroccan suzerainty over the territory also recognised the need for a referendum to ascertain the wishes of the people. If Morocco had, therefore, persisted in its intransigence it would have alientated even delegations that sympathised with her.

CSO: 4420

LIMANN GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE ITSELF

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1319

[Text] A NUMBER of criticisms have been made against the 10 month-old regime of President Hilla Limann of Ghana: that there has been a failure to project an image of a strong, dynamic leader, careful thoughtfulness being confused with inaction and hesitation; that the agricultural plan was announced at the wrong time (after the planting season), was based on inadequate statistics and did not sufficiently integrate transport and other related problems; that the budget does not reveal a convincing strategy for righting the country's economic plight; that the ruling party is in disarray; and that the government is confused over the constitution's prescription for press freedom.

To view these in the right perspective they must be placed against criticisms that are levelled against the four month regime of the AFRC that preceded President Limann's: that it executed eight people without proper trial and without adequate cause in some cases; that it sentenced many others to long terms of imprisonment and seized assets, again without adequate trials; that they permitted and encouraged the public caning of market women, the brutal treatment of some officers and their wives and the rough harassment by soldiers of many traders, farmers and others; that they wrecked the retail trade in the name of enforcing price control and destroyed overseas confidence in the Ghana economy. And the criticisms against the regime before that, the seven-year Acheampong-Akuffo military government, were that they destroyed constitutional rule for a start, then accelerated Ghana's economic decline by gross mismanagement of the economy and permitted unparalleled corruption to flourish, rigged a referendum and (in General Akuffo's case) failed to punish any of these things after turning against them.

The point is that the minor transgressions alleged against the President Limann government are as nothing when set against the black sins of the military regimes. Much is written about the "gains of the June 4 revolution"; much

more important are the gains of the September 24 restoration. Ghana political life (as reported in Matchet's Diary on page 1322) is alive and well; the rule of law has returned and Ghana citizens no longer face arrest or punishment without proper legal process; freedom is back and Ghanaians are able to look on their country with a restored pride and patriotism. These are huge gains and are a cause for celebration that need not be dimmed by any alleged fumblings by the new government. President Limann is, it should be remembered, competing not in a sprint but in a long-distance race; he is elected for four years and nothing can shorten that term (except the unthinkable — to all Ghanaians — return of the military); a slow start is thus of little importance and it is the last laps that will be crucial.

The real test will in fact come on the question of whether the government can do anything to right the economy. The present hardships of Ghanaians because of inflation and shortages can hardly be exaggerated. There may not be starvation, but there is certainly suffering. The labour unrest is an inevitable symptom and it is difficult to see how more labour troubles can be avoided. The causes of the economic malaise go far back. The 1979-80 budget said (the quote is repeated in the new budget) that the economic inheritance of the government consisted of a "a serious inflationary situation, low level of production and exports, a very tight domestic supply position, imbalances in government accounts, a weak external payments position and an onerous debt burden".

That adds up to such a complex of ills that there can be no swift formula for righting things. The government has rightly turned its back on *ad hoc* solutions, flashy promises and changes of direction. The basic need is obviously for Ghana to produce more — especially in food, cocoa, timber and gold, in the first place. What is most needed is better management and increased inputs. After that it is a slow, hard grind. "Does the road wind uphill all the way? Yes, to the very end."

There is one area in which economic juggling rather than common-sense management might be called for, and that is in decisions about the right level for the cedi. The weakness of Ghana's currency has for long been a major factor distorting several areas of the economy. Things are as bad now as ever: the official rate is about 6.5 to the pound; on the black market over 30 to the pound is available. If it were not for these sort of disparities the fact that goods are imported into Ghana and then re-exported to Togo or Upper Volta would mean that healthy trade was going on; because of the disparities, this commerce becomes damaging smuggling. Conversely, a convertible cedi would allow all manners of controls and restrictions to be lifted, and fresh air blowing through the economy could bring widespread benefits.

There is no simple answer, like another devaluation, though devaluation might be part of a larger package. According to some reports, the government is seeking advice from a number of international economic experts. It is certainly right that there should be the most prolonged and careful consideration before any move is made; this sort of operation, once undertaken, needs to be pursued with the greatest vigour and confidence; in affairs like this there are no second chances.

In any rescue attempt — or even if there is to be nothing but a long slog uphill — Ghana is going to need all the international help it can get. It has been ill-served by a BBC television programme concentrating not on the successful birth of democracy but on the other more sensational irrelevancies. The fact that a budget is being carefully debated in a fully-functioning parliament is, alas, of no interest to the frivolous Western media, but there is no doubt that this is the important news for Ghana.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG MARITIME CONSULTANTS--Four West German shipping consultants were due to arrive in Ghana last week to help manage the Black Star Line. According to Mr. Harry Sawyerr, Minister of Transport and Communications, the government had decided that the consultants should stay for a minimum period of one year after which their contract could be reviewed if the government wished. Mr. Sawyerr said the government was determined to raise the Black Star Line to international standards. The Minister denied allegations by the Ghana Merchant Navy Officers Association that he had sent 65,000 deutschmarks to Messrs. African Dutch Lines as a guarantee of employment for a number of foreign officers to replace dismissed Black Star Line officers. He said he did not know of any such shipping line. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1360]

MINING AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Ghana and Romania have signed an agreement to modernise existing mines, and exploit new ones. GNA reported that they had also agreed to examine the level of Romanian aid to improve Ghana's road and rail system. Arrangements were also being concluded for the urgent establishment of an agro-industrial complex to produce maize and soya beans. Under the terms of a trade protocol, Ghana would send cocoa and timber products to Romania and receive mining equipment and machinery. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1360]

CSO: 4420

SUPREME STRUGGLE COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS PUBLISHED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] The General Resolutions from the meeting of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] began by recommending that the report of Secretary General Comrade Aristides Pereira be "broadly disseminated and studied by party members in all structures of the party."

Looking to the development and improvement of party organization with respect to the execution and monitoring of the decisions of the directing organs, as well as the growth and operationality of the party structures, it was decided to create a secretariat for the CSL (its members to be designated by the CEL [Executive Struggle Committee]. Also recommended were the development of the departments of organization, the immediate completion of the enrollment of militants who took part in the struggle for national liberation, and the renewal of membership cards.

The CSL also urged party members to enroll in the grass-roots organizations, whose functions will be reviewed by the Permanent Committee of the CEL, and approved regulations for the admission of members and the lifting and application of sanctions.

The statutes for party workers were also considered, and a general draft was approved and submitted to the Permanent Committee of the CEL for final editing.

Warning Against Deviation From PAIGC Policy

The CSL reiterated that popular mobilization, which is essential if the struggle for national reconstruction in the two brother countries is to be successful, "is possible only with intensive and continuing ideological work which is not limited to the dissemination of theory but, above all involves comportment, and particularly comportment of party and government officials."

The CSL feels that "experience has already demonstrated the existence of serious deviations, some in the nature of leftist positions based on ideological systems foreign to our party, unrealistically promoting adventurist

and divisive solutions typical of petty bourgeois radicalism; other deviations are in the nature of manifest passivity, capable of leading to degeneration and an ideological vacuum that could quickly come to be occupied by ideologies foreign to the party."

Therefore the CSL has determined to "warn the military and the party cadres against all deviations from our ideology and, particularly, against such manifestations of passivity and ideological laxity as irresponsibility, tolerance of errors, negligence at work, excessive pragmatism that ignores political considerations in the resolution of problems, technocratic and bureaucratic attitudes athat have surfaced in the government system, improvisational work methods, disregard of party directives and controls, favoritism, nepotism, ostentation and personal ambition." Moreover, the CSL urges "party members, particularly party leaders, to remain vigiliant and to sternly combat these ideological shortcomings and weaknesses. By this means and by the example they set in their conduct among the popular masses, they will exalt the lofty values of our revolutionary ethic, the only means to achieve total independence for the party and the people."

Information, Agitation, Propaganda, Education and Training of Militants

Information, agitation and propaganda, and the education and training of party members, were other items of an organizational nature taken up by the CSL, which has determined to intensify, "by every means," the dissemination and popularization of the political line of the party, "both among the members and among the popular masses." The CSL also recommended that the two governments make "a study of the integration of the two countries' party and state departments of information in a single organism, under the guidance and control of the party."

Regarding the education and training of party members, the CSL analyzed the problems that are keeping the Central Party School from going into operation, and recommended a continuation of the planned organization of courses, seminars, conferences and other similar initiatives at national and local levels, as well as a careful study of the experimental study circles, seen as the "generalized and continuing means to train party militants and cadres."

Youth and Women's Organizations and Union Centrals

The CSL congratulated itself on the real progress observed in the activity of the youth and women's organizations and the union centrals in the two countries, but noted that there are still some shortcomings, namely, in coordination among these organizations and in recruitment. Hence, it was resolved to convene, as soon as possible, a Supranational Coordination Committee of the JAAC. The youth organization, considered "the foremost nursery for party members," was urged to promote recruitment campaigns.

in the understanding that the "training of the New Man must begin as early as a school age," the Women's Organization was guaranteed assistance, in cadres and material, for the advances already achieved. At the same time, it was recommended that party and national structures provide the organization with material support.

Greater coordination of the activities of the union centrals was advised. Both centrals were congratulated for their efforts and achievements, and particularly the UNTG [National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau], "for the institution of patriotic emulation as a work method and as an incentive for the workers to increase production and productivity."

Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde Unity

The CSL discussed in depth the reports presented by the chiefs of state of the two brother countries, concluding that "despite the effects of colonial domination and adverse weather conditions, measures have been taken that make it possible to achieve social, economic and political stability, and to face the future with confidence."

After recommending that the governments maintain an austerity policy and strengthen measures to reduce budget deficits. The CSL broached the issue of Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde Unity. Specifically, it analyzed the activity of its institutional organs: The Council of Unity and Intergovernmental Conference. In this respect, it was decided to "direct the Permanent Commission of the CEL to proceed with an intensive analysis of the status of the Council of Unity, and to propose to the National People's Assemblies the relevant measures to insure that the council functions effectively. It is recommended that the governments of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde act within the framework of the program approved by the Third Congress regarding unity."

FARP: Failures in Coordination; Great Progress in Training

After a discussion of the reports presented, the CSL directed the National Political Directorates of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] to "draft a report on the shortcomings in coordination, to be submitted to the Permanent Commission of the CEL within a month."

As it declared in its final resolutions, despite the shortcomings detected, the CSL can verify "great advances in the political work and cultural training within the armed forces."

The CSL also took up several other issues pertaining to the internal organization of the party, specifically disciplinary problems involving members. The CSL decided to approve, in statutory terms, "the disciplinary sanctions set down by the CNCV [National Council of Cape Verde] in its meeting of 5 April 1979."

6466
CSO: 4401

STUDY INDICATES POSSIBILITY OF OIL FIND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] In 1982, if the conclusions of a recent study are confirmed, Guinea-Bissau could become a petroleum-producing country. According to information obtained by ANOP, the study reveals that "it is highly probable that there are major reserves of hydrocarbons," and that potential production could oscillate between 500,000 and 1 million barrels per day.

According to the study, conducted by analogous methods and based on analysis of data obtained in earlier prospecting of Guinea-Bissau's continental shelf, the country's major oil potential is located in the Bijagos basis.

The author of the study was George Brognon, a Belgian engineer with decades of experience in the petroleum field in Angola, where he discovered the reserves in the Cuanza River.

Brognon is currently director of an office of special studies, Atlantic Resources Limited (ARL), with headquarters in Lisbon. Guinea-Bissau contacted ARL in 1979 to supervise and coordinate the research phase. Prospecting will begin shortly, which will verify if the findings presented in the study are accurate. Brognon feels the study leans neither toward optimism nor pessimism. The prosepcting will be conducted by a specialized international firm.

According to the expected "timetable," if the prospecting confirms the potential indicated in the study, exploitation of Guinea-Bissau's "offshore" oil will begin in 1982. In the course of the prospecting, the surveys conducted in 1965 and 1975 by the U.S. firm ESSO will be reviewed. ESSO received a concession for the surveys from Portugal, which administered the territory at that time.

ESSO lost interest in the concession, alleging that the results had not been very encouraging, but it is now thought that the U.S. firm only intended to gain time, putting off exploitation for a later period. On the other hand, according to Guinea-Bissau experts, the ESSO studies were not conducted in the locations with the most outstanding indications of petroleum, nor were the tests conducted at sufficient depths.

All the data collected during the prospecting to be initiated now will be compiled in a report which Guinea-Bissau will use as the basis for international competition for drilling concessions by means of a "call for bids." To partially finance the prospecting phase, the cost of which should reach about $9 million, Guinea-Bissau has negotiated a credit of $5.5 million with the World Bank.

6367
CSO: 6401

DEPARTING CUBAN AMBASSADOR REVIEWS COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Jun 80 pp 3, 8

[Report on interview with Alfonso Perez Morales (Pina), Cuban ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, on 13 June in Bissau]

[Excerpts] Comrade Alfonso Perez Morales (Pina), in his role as departing ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Cuba, granted an interview to NO PINTCHA last Friday before leaving Bissau for his country, where he will take up new duties with the Foreign Relations Ministry. The Cuban government has already named a new ambassador to Guinea-Bissau. He is Armando Torres, who was justice minister from 1973 to 1979. For the time being, First Secretary Ataulfo Pichardo [probably Alfredo Pichado] will be responsible for embassy affairs

Comrade Pina began by noting: "Our relations, as everyone knows, did not begin with the appointment of an ambassador. As I have seen it expressed in the report of the Third PAIGC Congress, the relations were forged and consolidated on the field of battle for the liberation of Guinea-Bissau. Thus, ambassadors were the Cubans who hastened here to give their small contribution to the struggle for liberation."

Moving to an analysis of social, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries, Pina feels, first of all, that the main purpose of the diplomatic mission under his direction was to strengthen the ties of friendship, to establish a new type of cooperation in this new phase in the creation of a sovereign state in Guinea-Bissau.

"I feel that, within Cuba's economic capacity, we have done much that is valuable in the various areas of our cooperation. In the health field, we are continuing with the aid initiated in the phase of the armed struggle for national liberation. This aid is growing; when I arrived in 1975, there were 12 Cuban doctors in Bissau, and now we have about 30, in addition to other paramedics who work in the various sectors of the health services.

"Along with education, health is one of the sectors emphasized most in our cooperation in the spirit of internationalism. Over 2,000 Cuban doctors are working in Africa."

Important Projects For National Economy

In the field of national education, Cuban cooperation is focused on specific tasks within the Education Commission, specifically in statistics and teacher training. As Pina reported, the commission has presented a proposal requesting Cuban teachers in the sciences. "But, as it happens, Cuba itself is not yet self-sufficient with respect to teachers in this area. However, this is a matter for discussion in the meeting of the Guinea-Bissau-Cuba Mixed Commission.

"In the sports field, our cooperation is concentrated mainly in the National Education Commission, in the training of physical education instructors for the various schools and also in the training of teams in various sports, such as basketball and volleyball.

"This cooperation is continuing. Although our technicians are not here right now, they are ready for any call for the next school year from the Education Commission."

Continuing his report, Comrade Pina took up agriculture, where there are several programs in progress, of great importance for the national economy. There are projects in forestry, tobacco and sugar cane production. The sugar cane will go to the sugar manufacturing project in Gambiel. Regarding tobacco, the experimental phase has already ended. The conclusion was reached that there are excellent conditions for tobacco production here. With the initiation of tobacco production, the country will be able to avoid spending large foreign exchange reserves on imports.

"With respect to poultry farming, we undertook a program to produce poultry meat and eggs. Cuba made a gift of 25,000 fertile eggs, of selected stock, to produce breeders here in Guinea-Bissau that will later furnish meat and eggs for domestic consumption. This program is in progress in the Ilonde poultry center. It was slow to take shape, but has already reached a fairly advanced stage. Cuban technicians had to come here to provide basic training for local cadres in this area.

"Regarding the gift of the Sandino plant for prefabricated [building units], the Cuban government has sent 40 technicians and building specialists. The firm has had its own problems, which have greatly impeded its progress. It is about to get off the ground again under new management. As the new plant director explained, everything is ready for a new push off. The plant is also awaiting the arrival of Cuban specialists."

Last Tuesday, the departing Cuban ambassador presided over the creation of the Guinea-Bissau-Cuban Friendship Association, establishing, as he said, "the foundations for the development of cultural cooperation. Books and records are being exchanged, and at this time Guinea-Bissau comrades are being trained in cinematography in Cuba."

As Ambassador Morales said, the two countries have expanded cooperation in the above-mentioned areas, but the biggest factor in the development of this cooperation, beyond diplomatic actions, is Cuba's willingness and capacity to offer [assistance] and Guinea-Bissau's capacity to receive it.

Speaking of his fond sentiments, which have been nourished here, Comrade Morales (or Pina, his "nom de guerre") concluded:

"Naturally, I have come to feel very much at home here, like a true native of Guinea-Bissau. With the complete identification that I have felt, feel and will continue to feel in the future with all the comrades, I can say that my duties as ambassador could never be as easy in any other country.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION--"Our trip is within the framework of an exchange of views at all levels, which must exist between the PAIGC and the CPSU. We hope it will be useful in enabling us to become thoroughly familiar with the organization of the PAIGC and the progress of economic development in Guinea-Bissau under the direction of your party," explained Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, who is leading a CPSU delegation which has been in our country since last Thursday. The delegation will leave on Tuesday for meetings in the sister republic of Cape Verde. The group also includes Comrades Denisov and Andrey Tchujakin, officials of the international relations department of the CPSU Central Committee. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Jun 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

TWO-DAY NATIONAL LEADERS' CONFERENCE HELD

Results of Conference

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] **PRESIDENT Moi is to appoint a committee to draft a national code of conduct for leaders and public officers. Anyone who violates the code will be removed from his position forthwith.**

The two-day national leaders' conference, which ended yesterday at the Kenya Institute of Administration, gave the President a mandate to appoint the committee to draft the code for the approval of the ruling party, Kanu, and the Government.

The code will embody the national philosophy of Nyayo — peace, love and unity — and will apply without exception to all leaders and public officers.

The conference decided that if any leader or public officer "is proved to viola e such a code he must be removed from his posi tion of leadership forthwith".

"Thorough knowledge of the code shall be a mandatory prere quisite to everyone who aspires to a position of leadership," the con ference agreed.

The leaders expressed their thanks to the President for his outstanding efforts in ensuring that sufficient foodstuffs were acquired during the period of shortages, as also for the current programme of growing more crops and the development of storage facilities. The conference decided that "drastic disciplinary action must be taken against anyone or group of persons who may be found undermining this programme through hoarding or smuggling".

It was also decided that the minimum level of the strategic food reserve "can only be touched with the President's personal consent".

The conference which was attended by 336 delegates including Cabinet Ministers, senior civil servants and MPs, also passed several resolutions aimed at streamlining the running of the country.

They acknowledged their faith in and total commitment to Nyayo and expressed their gratitude for the wise, dedicated and selfless leadership of President Moi in conducting the affairs of Kenya since 1978.

The leaders said they were convinced that "a nation divided against itself cannot prosper" and that national leadership "demands sacrifice, selfless service, dedication and total loyalty to the President and to the nation".

They noted the Government's foreign policy based on peace, good neighbourliness, non-alignment and commitment to the principles and Charters of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

The conference recognised that the nation's most valuable asset is its manpower and that widespread unemployment is a scourge which requires urgent attention. It recalled the steps outlined by the Government in the National Development Plan for the alleviation of poverty through effective project implementation, rural development, family planning and provision of basic services.

It said the country's leaders must be determined to rid Kenyan society of the evil of corruption and said national discipline is essential to the implementation of national goals and objectives.

The conference expressed its full support to the President on his pronouncements on Madaraka Day on Africanisation of the economy.

The following resolutions were passed:

ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

●To reassert its dedication to the alleviation of poverty in Kenya. While recognising the role of incentive and freedom of economic action, the conference pledges itself to reducing the gap between the well-to-do and the poor, whether this gap exists between different areas of our country or between individuals.

●That in our endeavour to alleviate poverty through private action and public programmes, the conference pledges full support for such measures as may be taken to cater for the needs of those sections in our society which are less able to provide for themselves, including landless rural and urban workers, small farmers with inadequate land holdings, pastoralists, the urban poor and the handicapped.

●The economic progress for the nation must be accompanied by an acceptable standard of life for all our citizens and, in this regard, agrees that targets be established for minimum [illegible] incomes throughout the country.

●That targets should also be realized for access to housing, education, water, health services and nutrition.

CORRUPTION AND OTHER MALPRACTICES

●That corruption and other malpractices, evils that not only impede but ruin our nation, must be condemned in very strong terms.

●That this conference vehemently condemns national leaders and others who do not give maximum support and co-operation to Government efforts to wipe out these evils.

●That public officers in their effort to fight corruption and other malpractices should receive encouragement, support and protection from the Government and society.

●That no leader or person should be treated as an exception, including those who condone these malpractices in the process of identifying and bringing to justice of corrupt persons.

●That this conference requests the Government to use all the human and material resources at its disposal to wipe out these evils in all their forms throughout the country.

●That all relevant laws should be vigorously applied and every effort made to ensure that corrective measures always include making good the damage done.

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE

●That the principle of chain of command should be upheld at all times.

●That, in so resolving, this conference reiterates total commitment to the leadership of H.E. the President and condemns any conduct which tends in any way to derogate from such commitment.

Firmly

●That indiscipline in the public service should hereafter be dealt with firmly and without fear or favour.

●That where indiscipline is proved against any person, immediate remedial action must be taken against him which action the leaders here assembled pledge to support fully.

●That it condemns any individual or groups of persons who attempt to instil indiscipline among the young either in the university or any other institution of learning. The Government shall, therefore, from now on apply all possible measures to ensure that appropriate discipline is instilled in our young generation, and parents and party leaders are called upon to play an active role in assisting the Government to this end.

NATIONAL UNITY

●That every leader must strive at all times to develop a united and strong Kenya.

●That in the pursuit of this noble and vital objective ethnic, racial, personal, or other local interests must be subordinated to the national interests.

●That at all times leaders must think, speak and act nationally.

●That should any leader be seen to deviate from this, he must be removed without delay from his position of leadership by the party and/or the body that appointed him.

●That all associations whose sole purposes and objectives are connected with the welfare of certain groups or tribes must refrain from serving as pressure groups for the purpose of achieving tribal or clan or individual interests in a manner which will undermine national unity. Any such association proved to be involved in such activities must be deregistered in the interest of maintaining peace, love and unity among all Kenyans.

CODE OF CONDUCT

●That H.E. the President is requested to appoint a committee to draft, for the approval of the party and the Government, a national code of conduct for leaders and public officers, which code shall embody our national philosophy of Nyayo of peace, love and unity, and that such a code must apply without exception, to all leaders and public officers, and if any one of them is proved to violate such a code, he must be removed from his position of leadership forthwith.

●That adequate knowledge of the code shall be a mandatory prerequisite to everyone who aspires to a position of leadership.

FAMILY PLANNING

●To emphasize the fact that the future of our nation depends on the quality and welfare of our children. With our high population growth rate, much of the increase in family incomes is absorbed in the daily struggle to provide clothing, food and education to our children. In order to assure the development of healthy, economically productive citizens, it is essential that we create environments and attitudes that are favourable to smaller household and family size. An increased emphasis on family planning is therefore a high priority.

●That family planning and maternal and child health services should be increased so that information on spacing of children, nutrition and child welfare will be available to all Kenyans.

●That [illegible] number of personnel including community nurses, nurse training supervisors and family planning field officers should be increased.

●That leaders should support and popularize the national family planning programme.

FOREIGN POLICY

●That it expresses its full support to H.E. the President for his initiatives for peace and co-operation in Eastern Africa and for his stand on world peace and development through co-operation.

●That it supports the Government's foreign policy and urges it to continue playing its part in the search for international peace and co-operation, keeping in mind at all times Kenya's national interest.

PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

●That the rate of project and programme implementation should be accelerated with respect to expenditure funds which will be used efficiently and honestly, with neither waste nor favour, to improve the wellbeing of wananchi.

●That development expenditure must be related to the achievement of stated development goals.

●That Ministries must prepare their development programmes ahead and should also formulate work plans, so as to speed up subsequent project implementation.

●That co-ordination among spending authorities at national, provincial, district and local levels must be improved so that lags in implementation are substantially reduced.

●That parastatal organizations and the Central Tender Board must improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations in order to provide essential

EMPLOYMENT CREATION

● That in view of the serious unemployment in the country, the creation of employment opportunities should rank high priority underlining that ... should promote investment in projects and programmes which provide maximum employment opportunities.

● That artisans all over the country should be registered for the development of accurate records of qualified workers who should be assisted to obtain Government contracts in their areas of domicile.

● That the Government should develop and promote the application of a technology which is appropriate to the resource endowment of the nation. In this regard promotion of labour-intensive technology in agriculture, industry, transport, construction and services is imperative.

● That in view of the fact that Harambee has played an important part in our economic and social development, appropriate ways and means should be worked out to ensure leakages in the expenditures from the funds so collected and also that the funds are spent for the purposes they were collected. It is further resolved that these funds be used for the generation of more employment in rural areas.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

● To support, to our leadership role, all measures taken by the Government for development of the rural areas of the nation. We are a society of small farms and it is in that light that our development must be seen.

● That sustained growth of rural incomes must be achieved through hard work and individual discipline, supported with assistance from the Government.

● To promote efforts aimed at more equitable distribution of our national income. More effort should therefore be made to reduce economic inequalities.

Assured

● That it is important for the rural population to be assured of access to clean water, health facilities and education that will continue to improve the quality of rural life.

● That the rural population has the right, through participation and decentralization of Government activities, to share in the planning and implementation of programmes that directly affect their lives and that appropriate means should be taken to effect this.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION

Noting that Kenya still suffers from shortage of skilled manpower.

Realizing that lack of trained manpower is a serious constraint to production of trained manpower.

This conference resolves:

● That measures should be taken to ensure that the training capacities in public and private institutions are fully utilized. In this regard, it is essential to rationalize programmes among all training institutions.

●That it is imperative that training be related to national needs. Public and private sector needs of manpower in various disciplines and professions should be determined and training be geared accordingly.

●That firm measures should henceforth be taken to ensure that Kenyans are *effectively* deployed to understudy expatriates with specialized skills in order to take over from such expatriates at the expiry of their contracts.

Resolution on Tribal Organizations

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] **TRIBAL organisations are to be wound up in the cause of national unity.**

The decision was made at this week's national leaders' conference in Nairobi. It applies to "all associations whose sole purposes and objectives are to serve as pressure groups."

The abandoning of tribal organisations would help foster peace and unity, the delegates felt.

The resolution, passed by the two-day conference at the Kenya Institute of Administration, Kabete, said the associations affected included those serving "the interest of single or multiple tribes, races, creeds, communities or communities".

The conference was chaired by President Moi.

The resolution also said:

●Every leader must strive at all times to develop a united and strong Kenya.

●In the pursuit of this noble and vital objective, ethnic, racial, personal or other local interests must be subordinated to the national interest.

●At all times, leaders must think, speak and act nationally.

●Should any leader be seen to deviate from this, he must be removed without delay from his position of leadership by the party and/or the body that appointed him.

The national leaders conference ended with the birth of a new national commitment to foster unity within the country, the Kenya News Agency reported.

As if in an exercising ceremony, leader after leader admitted that he or they were the "root of all problems now afflicting Kenya, pledged their loyalty to President Moi and renewed their commitment to preach the Nyayo philosophy at all times.

With the "I want-to-be-clean-and" speeches by the delegates, President Moi was given a renewed mandate to remove from any position of leadership all those whose activities could sow seeds of disunity in the country.

And Kanu leaders pledged to be on the lookout for those MPs whose utterances deviated from the Government's declared policies and goals.

Moi's Leadership Ideas 'Timely'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE succession is over and all leaders are required to think about the future of this country. This is the message President Moi gave to the leaders of Kenya, assembled at the Kenya Institute of Administration, yesterday.

The leaders' conference is to review and exchange ideas, explain economic problems facing the nation, and review the political situation in Eastern Africa. But the central concern is to find a formula for unifying our leadership. Of late there has been "so much bickering among the leaders in spite of the fact that all of them sing 'Nyayo, Nyayo.'" President Moi told them bluntly he was disappointed by the performance of some of them. They not only squabbled but some of them were involved in corruption, influence-peddling and other anti-social activities.

And he went on to spell out the basic requirements of true leadership, a leadership which is

moral a leadership which puts the national interest above personal gain. But, above all, it is a leadership which is tolerant of others. Such a leadership will always be aware that in order to be elevated to this level, the individual must be creative and show initiative in solving the problems which face the nation.

These ideas are timely since this nation has in the recent past been treated to many dubious statements and actions by people who are in positions of leadership. It seems as if a significant number of people have not accepted even up to now that there is a President and a Presidency who are in charge of this nation. They have thus created cabals whose sole activity is to stir the public on all sorts of issues. This type of leadership is not desirable from several points of view. It keeps the nation's attention focussed on personality issues. It also means that the nation, as a whole, and its leadership in particular, do not focus on the real and serious problems facing Kenya, problems which were also touched on by President Moi yesterday.

We, as a nation, are operating in a situation where there is regional instability. Our neighbours at times do not seem to wish us well. It is important, therefore, for all our leaders to stop issuing irrelevant statements on the situation since there are formal state procedures for doing so. At the economic level, we are faced with serious problems. Thus, it is important for our leadership to monitor the performance of all our economic institutions. They will then be in a position to advise on required changes. Economic improvement is dependent on having effective rural development which simultaneously improves production, redistributes wealth, ensures access to basic services, and increases participation of the target populations. In executing such a type of development it is crucial that local-level leadership improves. It should take time to explain to the people of this country what choices we face. Having done that, it should act as a transmission line of the ideas, opinions and preferences of the people to the national level to ensure their incorporation into the design of the future.

For too long has our leadership merely concentrated on internecine quarrels, tending to observe only activities which are national and which identify them with one group or another. They are more needed at the local level, where all the production, and implementation activity takes place. It is also at the local level that the majority of the people live. It is there too that the creation of a viable Kenya will take place. Any regime which only pays attention to the demands of its elite, who are usually concentrated in the capital, is bound to fail.

We have highlighted the aspect of leadership because we are convinced that any nation is only as good as the quality of its leadership. If leaders are delinquent

[illegible] Still. A number of [illegible] political and economic issues.

[illegible] assembled at the KIA have also been asked to [illegible] on problems and solutions. This is [illegible] should serve to feed into the national input [illegible] needs of their areas so that these [illegible] be taken into account as the Government plans for [illegible]

Finally, as President Moi said, "those who do not feel committed enough to give 100 per cent of their loyalty and dedication should, in fact, Ministers or public officers, leave." There are many other dedicated [illegible]

Moi's Message 'Tough'

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] **HARDLY** had parliamentarians gone into recess than they were recalled, this time to the Kenya Institute of Administration, Kabete, to continue the discussion which they had been conducting more or else non stop since last year's general election. This time not only the venue was different but also the format. For on Monday and Tuesday MPs made up only about half of a contingent of delegates who had been summoned by President Daniel arap Moi to a leaders conference, the first since he took over power from the late President Jomo Kenyatta, and only the third since Kenya became independent almost two decades ago. As in previous leaders conferences, no specific agenda had been set. The conference was billed as an opportunity for ministers, MPs and top administration and ruling party officials to exchange views on current problems facing the country, and indeed within those two days many views were exchanged and resolutions passed (See Page 12), but President Moi's opening speech set the tone for the whole conference. The president's message was more than the blunt warning to individual leaders to stop considering themselves indispensible to him. The message which came out quite clearly was that the president wanted everyone to realise that he is the president and that in the exercise of his powers there can be no collegiality and perhaps even more important, that each leader is personally and directly accountable to the people and cannot therefore hide weaknesses in a generalised collective [illegible]ship. His speech (See Page 8) seemed to be a conscious decision by Moi to put distance between himself and some elements within the country's political leadership whose activities or images do not add to the assets of the president's relations with the general [illegible]

Two years ago when he took over the presidency, Moi was like a brother to his fellow leaders, and indeed his long relationship with most of the country's leaders had strengthened this sense of a brotherliness to other politicians. That relationship was a great asset during the delicate months of transition from the Kenyatta era. Fellow politicians, in the tragedy of the passing away of Kenyatta, needed a president they could feel close to, someone who was not distant and forbidding as the late president had become during the last years of his life, they needed a brother not a father figure. But the transition is over and President Moi probably has discovered that the institution of the presidency allows only for so much brotherliness, so much collegiality. Sooner or later the demands of state security, national development and the defence of individual freedoms and rights of citizens propel any executive president into assuming and exercising powers which cannot be shared. It might have been part of the transitional syndrome for President Moi to gather within one huge political family all the leaders he could comfortably accommodate into the government and into the country's many parastatal organisations, but families are not made up only of

brothers and sisters, each family has a head, and on Monday and Tuesday President Moi talked like the head of a family to its members, warning those [illegible] but not feel like staying within the leadership family to quit leadership now.

President Moi has said tough things to MPs before at Kanu parliamentary meetings, but they have not received wide publicity. His speech at the KIA this week was the talk of the country throughout the week. His tough message has been noted by the public, and Kenya leaders know this. In effect, the president has dared any leader to try and call the bluff on him. With the Kenya public looking on eagerly, it is going to be a most foolhardy Kenya politician indeed who chooses to call the bluff on the president. ■

Cyu; 44:20

MOI CALLS FOR PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT IN AFRICA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 20

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday called on Africa's developing countries to promote scientific advancement on the continent.

The President's speech was read on his behalf by Higher Education Minister Joseph Kamotho at the official opening of the first International Chemistry Conference in Africa at Kenyatta Conference Centre.

"On this small and crowded planet, nothing but good can emerge from regarding scientific knowledge as a universal possession", he told delegates.

The President said world stability and human progress demanded programmes to promote scientific advancement within developing nations.

And he called on governments and peoples of developing countries to take more initiative and "not simply wait for aid or technical assistance from outside".

The President commended the Association of Faculties of Science in African Universities, formed less than three years ago, for the good work it was doing in promoting science and technology.

The President identified four major problems faced by Africa. How to step up food production, how to develop sources of energy, how to raise and diversify industrial output and how to protect the human environment.

He stressed the importance of conserving natural resources while at the same time promoting economic and social development.

President Moi told delegates he was heartened by the manner in which scientists in Africa had become conscious of their role and had begun to organise themselves into well-informed and locally-oriented groups of specialists in many fields.

And he stressed the need for research to find solutions to the major problems in Africa.

The President recognised the attraction and rewards of academic research and called for international co-operation in this area. He said present realities — political, social and technical — demanded that "still inadequate numbers of local scientists and technologists should adapt all research to the immediate challenge of country-wide development".

In Kenya and other developing States, a shortage of qualified graduates, technicians and craftsmen was still being experienced. "This is a restraint which my Government is seeking to remove by stepping up education and training programmes at every appropriate level," said the President.

But the ultimate purpose of development in African society must reach towards something finer than just material progress. "The real object must be to enhance the quality of life."

CSO: 5420

'MASSIVE INCREASES' IN COUNCILLORS' ALLOWANCES ANNOUNCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 24

[text]

COUNCILLORS throughout Kenya are to get massive increases in their allowances.

The increases will apply to councillors on all 61 local authorities in the country

The announcement was made yesterday by Local Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip, who said they would become effective from August 1. Subsistence allowances were also to be raised.

The rises range from about 37.3 per cent to 150 per cent.

Mr Oloitipitip announced the increases when he addressed a meeting of the Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya (ALGAK) at Nairobi City Hall.

The Mayor of **Nairobi** will now get 7,000/- a month, up from 3,450/-; the Deputy Mayor 4,000/- (1,900/-), chairmen of committees 3,000/- (1,900/-) and councillors 2,400/- (1,600/-).

Mombasa: Mayor 4,000/- (2,500/-), Deputy Mayor 3,000/- (1,900/-), committee chairmen 2,400/- (1,900/-) and councillors 2,400/- (1,600/-).

Other municipalities: Mayor 3,000/- (2,000/-), Deputy Mayors 2,400/-, committee chairmen 1,900/- and councillors 1,800/-.

Town and County Council chairmen: 3,200/- (2,400/-), vice-chairmen 1,800/-, chairmen of committees 1,400/- and councillors 1,200/-.

Urban Councils: Chairmen 2,400/-, vice-chairmen 1,400/-, chairmen of committees 1,200/- and councillors 1,000/-.

Councillors will be allowed to claim a subsistence allowance of up to 60/- a meal, other than breakfast, on production of receipts. Mr Oloitipitip said up to 30/- might be claimed for breakfast.

Councillors spending a night outside their own areas on official duties might claim subsistence allowance of 100/- without the production of receipts, provided no hotel accommodation was to be paid at the same time.

The Minister went on to say that where a councillor claimed hotel accommodation, he should on production of receipts, be paid up to 250/- for full board. Mayors could claim up to 300/- when they spent a night outside their own areas.

Mr Oloitipitip told the meeting he would like to see all local authorities operating on the basis of sound financial management and self-sufficiency.

He said the Government was considering re-instating to councils the **health** and water services formerly operated by the authorities.

On the new allowances, Mr Oloitipitip said he was forced to review the allowances because the cost of living had risen tremendously since the last review two years ago.

The allowances had been increased in respect of councils' ability to pay.

"I would like to assure you that this is not the end of the increases. I am sure if I remain Minister for Local Government there is going to be another increment," Mr. Oloitipitip said amid applause.

However, Mr. Oloitipitip warned: "I do not want to hear of an investigation in any of the councils like the recent probe of Nairobi City Council affairs."

Introducing Mr Oloitipitip, Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara said local authorities were pleased with the Minister's appointment.

Coun. Kahara hailed the Ministers' efforts in uniting all councillors and pledged ALGAK's determination to co-operate with him.

CSO: 4420

POWER COMPANY OFFICIAL NOTES PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpts] The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. is to cut back on some of its development and staff welfare activities.

The company's chairman and chief executive, Mr. Julius K. Gecau, yesterday said some development projects and staff welfare amenities the company was to undertake have to be postponed due to "the combined effect of heavy loss of revenue and high oil bill the company faces this year."

Mr. Gecau said the recent power crisis should be a warning as to what is likely to happen if "we do not utilise energy carefully."

Mr. Gecau said the Government and his company were committed to providing reliable power supply.

He said analysis of two feasibility reports on the Kiambere and Turkwell hydro-electric schemes was being undertaken to determine which should be developed first.

He said a decision on this would soon be made so that construction work may start. He said that under the current national Power Development Plan an additional hydro-power supply would be needed in 1985.

"Meanwhile," said Mr. Gecau, "the Masinga reservoir being undertaken by the Tana River Development Authority and incorporating a hydro-electric power station with an installed capacity of 40 mW is making steady progress." It may be ready early next year, he added.

On rural electrification in the Mt. Kenya area, Mr. Gecau said the company completed the electrification of Isiolo township towards the end of last year at a total cost of Sh. 3.2 million.

CSO: 4420

KIBAKI ON PRC RELATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt] VICE PRESIDENT Mwai Kibaki said yesterday Kenya would make use of small rivers in the next phase of hydro-electric power development.

Kenya, he added, would approach countries and people who have the know how in such projects.

Mr Kibaki said this when he received the Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Mr Yang Kenong, in his office.

He said China had developed a technique for using small rivers for power generation and Kenya would seek the Chinese technology.

The Vice President also said Kenya might copy population control methods used by China the world's most densely populated nation.

Population control is one field in which we want to educate our people adequately so that they can manage the sizes of their families" Mr Kibaki told the envoy.

Mr Kibaki thanked the Chinese Government for agreeing to assist Kenya in the construction of a modern sports stadium in Nairobi.

He said Kenya was a sporting nation which had attained high standard in international sport and aims to remain so.

The Vice President said Kenya would like to develop closer links with China, both in economic and political fields. He told the ambassador that the Government's aim was to make Kenya self sufficient in foodstuffs and be able to export farm [illegible].

CSO: 4420

KIBAKI PROPOSES NINE-WEEK PARLIAMENTARY RECESS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] It is wrong for some leaders to go round claiming to be more Nyayo than others, Vice President Mwai Kibaki said in Parliament yesterday.

He was proposing a motion calling for the adjournment of the House for a nine-week recess.

He told a packed Chamber: "President Moi has taught us to forgive the past and respect one another. He has set the pace for us, and it is disturbing to hear that some people are claiming to be more Nyayo than others."

He said it was sad for some people to carry their own "thermometers" measuring the loyalty of others, painting themselves white and others black.

"We have a sophisticated Government machinery which knows us all. God also knows who we are and who is saying that. Can we really achieve anything if we act individually?" asked Mr. Kibaki.

He said those who "have taken it upon themselves to measure who is closer to the President and who is not" are, in fact, acting contrary to the very philosophy the President preaches.

"Time has come when we should stop blaming one another and preach the concept of love, peace and unity," he said amid cheers from MPs.

Mr. Kibaki added: "We have a President who is a leader of all Kenyans, including those born last night, and he knows us all. I therefore do not see how others can claim to be more sincere than others through lip-service."

There were indications that those creating disunity would be rejected by "Kenyans who have become extremely mature in their judgment" said the Vice-President.

"I now appeal to all MPs that during the recess you should preach unity. It is only through unity we can remain firm. Unity brings all other benefits our people want," Mr. Kibaki stressed.

"You have to show by action that you believe in Nyayo since actions speak louder than words. We are tired of hearing too many people claiming every day that they believe in the Nyayo philosophy while in fact their actions show something else," he added.

He said the habit of judging one another should stop. "Leave it to others to judge you and do not place yourself too much above everyone else," he advised.

Mr. Kibaki advised MPs to:

--Give a lead in enhancing unity.

--Get interested in agricultural matters and assist in the organisation of co-operative societies.

--Tour other areas and see development taking place.

Assuring MPs that laws passed during the second session would be properly implemented, Mr. Kibaki thanked them for the speedy manner in which they dealt with business before the House.

He called on MPs to respect civil servants and also show courtesy to each other when making visits to each others' constituency during the recess.

CSO: 4420

LEADERS SHOULD EVALUATE ROLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS IN SOCIETY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] All human societies reflect tensions between order and participation, though both are necessary and essential for social and human development. Leaders have to decide whether their personal leadership style emphasises one or the other since the two are opposites.

The same tension has existed in Kenyan politics since independence in 1963. The country initially sought to organise the transition from a colonial State to an independent State. During that time the basic concern of political leadership was order so as to integrate the inherited Majimbo (regional) framework into a coherent national framework. This led to some revisions in the powers of the Presidency and the absorption of some of the Majimbo-oriented political parties. For quite a time now this nation has been ruled by a strong Presidency and a single party. Political dissent and the management of political conflict has been in that single party dominated by a strong Presidency.

Since the rulership has emphasised order, the main instrument of the Presidency the Civil Service, has tended to accumulate more power and indeed become an independent pressure group. It has been in a position to defend its own interests, as reflected in two very clear documents--the Ndegwa Commission Report and the Wamalwa Report. As the Civil Service ascended in influence so did the party and the social movements lose their power to influence policies. Politics and public policy then moved away from the rural areas and became concentrated in Nairobi.

Politicians found they could not satisfy their individual interests and those of their areas unless they developed very close links with the top echelons of the Civil Service and the major civil servants in their districts and provinces. One has only to recall the very powerful role of DCs and PCs in making and breaking politicians to appreciate the point. Some politicians enjoyed strategic positions and were adept at building political followings using the Civil Service. As older type politicians, they

argued that what needed emphasis was order. Such an emphasis limits the number of people who have anything to say to a selected few. Selection can be by education, wealth, or even via the position one holds in society. Politicians who emphasised participation by a greater number during the first decade after Uhuru did not do as well as those whose emphasis was on order since the country needed--and rightly so--emphasis on order to ensure the transition from a colonial society to an independent society with viable national institutions.

The question which this nation must think about for the future is whether the time has not come for emphasising participation. We already have well-established and viable national institutions. We have a growingly literate population which is very much aware of its interests. The people are aware of the challenges facing them because of the global economic situation and the politics of the greater Eastern African region. They have already begun to do something about these challenges by starting innovations in their activities, be they in agriculture or in trade. However, one sometimes wonders whether our rulers appreciate the understanding, loyalty, dedication and hard work of the people of Kenya. If we have political problems--and they are not peacefully insoluble--it is with the political leaders who do not appreciate the need for greater participation by the people in decisions which affect them.

It is such leaders who have not made sure the party is active at all levels. They use the party as an instrument of control and therefore only allow their personal friends to be involved. More importantly, they do not allow the party to play both its political role as well as its potential social role. As a consequence, other social groups have grown as the party weakens. Where social or ethnic organisations have not grown economic institutions like co-operatives have become politicised, so much so that many are in danger of forgetting their primary economic objectives.

This, then, is the context in which leaders should evaluate their thinking about pressure groups in society. Most members of many of these organisations believe that organisations exist for the purpose for which they are formally registered. They need therefore not be divisive since they are meant to take care of specific local social and economic problems which cannot be fulfilled by the State or the party institutions. These are areas of individual participation in society which are necessary for the well-being of the individual and indeed, the whole nation.

Where leaders seek to use these organisations for their own financial and political ends they should be prosecuted for contravening a specific law. Great care must be taken, however, before deciding to ban all non-party and non-State organisations for this can easily lead to regimentation of society, with a few ordering the majority.

To ensure that social organisations are not misused in the political arena the party should be strengthened at all levels in order to siphon off those leaders whose interests are purely political. There will then be room for the people to have social organisations without politics intruding for man has both social and political needs. Both must be recognised if society is to remain healthy.

CSO: 4420

REAGAN TEAM 'UNLIKELY TO BE INTERESTED IN AFRICAN QUESTIONS'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] RONALD Reagan, the Republican Party's Presidential candidate, has picked George Bush as his Vice Presidential running mate, consolidating the Republican team. It is generally expected that President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Mondale will be the Democratic Party's candidates, but this year there is a strong third party effort being mounted by John Anderson. At the moment we do not yet know who his Vice President al candidate will be.

It is not usual that we write a great deal about American elections from this part of the African continent, but we do so today because this year's US elections will make a difference in foreign policy. All along, Africa has been a backwater of American policy in general, even during the start of the Carter years when a lot of noise was made about how there was going to be a break from the days of the Ford Administration when Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger made it clear he was not going to discuss African issues but that he had views which must be accepted.

Kissinger has now emerged as a key foreign policy adviser to Reagan, and that is significant. President Carter operated African policy shrewdly in the early stages. Andrew Young, American Ambassador to the UN, was visibly Black and vocal. It is, however, hard to find a tangible payoff from the Andrew Young era. All there was, was just a feeling that Africa was being listened to. That was good politics.

What should be of concern to this continent is the potential election of Mr. Reagan, a man whose sole criterin for judging foreign policy issues is whether they support Russian interests or US interests. For him there are no other interests in the globe. His world consists of solely what the Americans and the Soviets are doing. As a result,

he has made statements to the effect that he would invade any country which has Russians or Cubans in it. This would be the kind of interest he has in our continent, other than possibly supporting South Africa. On the latter, he is on record as saying he will help South Africa overthrow the Angolan Government through the UNITA movement. Significantly, the Republican Party platform does not state any views on African policy.

There is no crystal ball to reveal John Anderson's views on Africa. However, given the fact that he seems to think any foreign policy will take care of itself, one can conclude that he will let sleeping dogs lie. He is a candidate who is in the populist tradition and, therefore, concerned with the classical American issues of big governmental bureaucracy versus the people, particularly the minorities.

Some people argue that, no matter who is elected in the US, foreign policy will continue to be dominated by the State Department. This argument is not quite accurate since in the recent past African policy struggles between the State Department's long-term professionals and political appointee ambassadors has shown that the Department can be influenced if the US President backs his appointees.

It is essentially because of this that we call attention to the merits and demerits of the various candidates. If the Reagan team is elected, we can expect most of the political appointees in the foreign policy area to come from conservative think tanks and the business world. They are not likely to be interested at all in African questions. If they follow Reagan's and Kissinger's declared positions, African policy will not just be in the backwoods but in the desert. Carter's appointees, on the other hand, have in the past been a mixed bag from the liberal think tanks, universities and foundations. In a way, they have tried to shift African policy from the backwoods.

Even if he is re-elected there still will be a long haul until this continent's interests move to centre stage in American foreign policy-making. We believe, though, that Carter is more likely to have appointees who are interested in the continent's problem. Currently his Vice President, Walter Mondale, is touring West African nations — including Nigeria, which has significant US investments and trade.

African nations and their sympathisers — the Black lobby in the US, particularly — should find ways of articulating our interests more effectively on the US political scene. If they do so, the major parties will at least mention them in their convention platform programmes, which are, after all, supposed to elucidate party policy. This year the Republicans under Reagan did not even think it was worth mentioning this continent.'

CSO: 4420

FRG LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jul 80 p 32

[Text] WEST Germany yesterday loaned Kenya Sh. 75 million for the supply of water to Thika and Nyahururu and commodity aid [illegible]

The Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, signed the agreement on behalf of the Kenya Government while Dr Alfred Kuehn, West German Ambassador to Kenya, signed on behalf of his government.

Mr Kibaki hailed the agreement which would assist Kenya in supplying water to major urban centres. He said these [illegible] were growing rapidly.

Next [illegible] the provision of water supplies in Kisumu, Nakuru, Nyeri and Kitale.

Saying that no town could grow without adequate water supplies, the Vice-President thanked the [illegible] Government for agreeing to [illegible] similar projects in Kericho, Nyeri and Malindi. He said the three towns were rapidly growing [illegible] and industrial centre.

Mr Kibaki said the commodity aid would enable Kenya to save foreign exchange [illegible] from the purchase of goods and services [illegible] Government development programmes.

The money would be used to purchase vehicles for fighting equipment for Kenyan airports and [illegible] equipment.

Other projects to benefit from the loan are Kathorere Rural Hospital, Meru [illegible] supplying portable water and sewerage [illegible] and [illegible] and Nakuru.

Kenya Bureau of Standards, the Kenyatta University College and Universities Nairobi and medical school.

Under the loan agreement the Thika and Nyahururu water schemes would get a soft loan of nearly Sh. 50 million repayable in 40 years at 0.75 per cent interest with 10-years grace.

—KNA

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVANTS UNION 'SHOCKED' BY UNION'S DEREGISTRATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1, 24

[Text] MORE than 100 employees of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants are to lose their job.

This follows President Moi's directive over the weekend that the union be deregistered.

And the secretary general of the 75,000-member union, Mr Alphayo Nyakundi, told the NATION yesterday: "The move will have serious repercussions on the entire organisation."

He said the union had many assets and had undertaken a giant Sh 50 million housing project in Nairobi.

"We have never done anything that we feel could be interpreted to be undermining the Government. We have involved ourselves much more in development and social welfare of members than any other union in the country," said Mr Nyakundi.

The union, he added, had already completed building 400 houses in Nairobi and was moving to Mombasa to launch another scheme. Other housing projects were planned for Embu, Nyeri, Kericho and Kakamega, he said.

The union's headquarters are in a building worth more than Sh 2 million whose repayment would be over in three years.

President Moi said on Saturday that the union, and that of the University Staff, be deregistered. "Our over-indulgence in politics and failure to deliver the goods to those they represented." He advised civil servants to form a welfare association instead if they wished.

Mr Nyakundi said: "We are shocked by the announcement and we believe many of the members are equally shocked. But we hope the Government will give us an opportunity for further explanation."

"We have never at any time undermined the Government. In the history of this organisation there have never been any threats of a strike and all our negotiations have always been amicable and mature," he added.

Mr Nyakundi said union officials had been preaching the Nyayo philosophy in all public meetings and had never had any confrontation with the Government.

Mr Nyakundi explained: The union's collective bargaining and the negotiating machinery has been closely followed and the employees' welfare facilities and wages supplement workers' earnings. He said the union was running 10 canteens for civil servants around the country and many civil servants had benefited from the union's workers education programme.

The Union of Kenya Civil Servants was first started as an association in 1929 but acquired collective bargaining rights in 1956. In 1975, the Government signed a collective agreement with the union granting it authority to negotiate for all civil servants on matters of pay, terms and conditions of work and social welfare.

The agreement excluded those in managerial and supervisory positions from being members of the union.

CSO: 4420

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS NOTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 18 Jul 80 pp 38, 40

[Text] THE six major irrigation schemes in Kenya have grown tremendously over the past two years. According to the 1980 economic survey, the total area under crop in these schemes rose by 689 hectares from 8,609 hectares in 1978 to 9,296 hectares in 1979. The number of plot holders also rose to 5,285, but the average size of the plots remained unchanged at 1.76 hectares. The gross value of output rose slightly by 4.5 per cent to £2.28 million in 1979 as compared to £2.66 million in 1978, mainly as a result of improved receipts from sales of paddy and cotton by the West Kano and Tana irrigation schemes. There was a decline in the output of rice paddy of 6.9 per cent. All the schemes, except West Kano, produced less paddy than in 1978. Increases were, however, recorded in the production of cotton, onions and chillies.

Construction work is underway at the site of the Bura Irrigation Scheme in the Tana River basin, while small scale schemes continue to gain momentum. The Kibirigwi, in Kirinyaga District, overhead irrigation scheme which started out as a pilot project is now successfully growing onions, tomatoes and potatoes. The scheme covers 100 hectares and includes 265 plot holders. At the Ishiara scheme, construction of canals and drainage layout is nearly completed. Feasibility studies for the Mitunguu and Muka Mukuu, irrigation schemes were completed in 1979, while construction work is expected to initially cover 220 and 500 hectares respectively. The Mitunguu scheme, when fully completed, will spread over 500 hectares, and the final design for the first two phases of the Yala Swamp reclaimation project in western Kenya, expected to cover 10,000 hectares, is to be completed in 1980.

New schemes at the planning stage include the Lower Tana Village irrigation programme and the South Kano rice scheme. The Tana scheme will consist of 20 small irrigation areas each belonging to a village. Some 1,000 hectares are to be irrigated involving 1,500 small holders. The South Kano scheme on the other hand is to cover between 850 and 1,000 hectares with construction work beginning this month. There are currently five major schemes which are operational in arid areas in Turkana, West Pokot and Isiolo Districts. The two schemes in Turkana District at Turkwell and Katilu cover 245 hectares and involve some 240 families growing maize, greengram, cotton, cowpeas, citrus fruits and vegetables. The two schemes in Isiolo District at Malka Daka and Merti, together cover 145 hectares, involving 250 families growing maize, greengrams, citrus fruits and bananas.

The government's overall policy on irrigation has been undergoing a major review and policy on the use of water has been assessed. Considered were alternative systems of water use, irrigation settlements schemes with intensive water needs, and supplementary irrigation with lower water inputs per hectare, in view of limited water resources, and the water needs of both high potential as well as the arid and semi arid lands. Also under review were

moisture conservation techniques and supplementary smallscale water management facilities. An analysis of the trade offs between using water for consumption and water for investment purposes had to be done. In the past the emphasis on water investment has been on irrigation under the administration of the National Irrigation Board.

The main objectives of the 1979-83 development plan as far as irrigation systems are concerned are expected to be met by making significant efforts to develop the large number of small irrigation projects, larger areas for supplementary irrigation in medium rainfall areas, and by drainage and flood control for valley floors and other areas where drainage is poor and where the land carries a lot of potential for intensive farming. The project is under the responsibility of the Small Scale Irrigation Unit which has been set up in the land and farm management division of the ministry of agriculture.

While the previous development plan aimed at a 75 per cent increase in the irrigation hectarage under the National Irrigation Board, the actual increase, according to the current development plan, was 25 per cent. The plan makes it clear that it is because of this shortfall that small scale irrigation projects, which saw rapid expansion over the same period of time, are being emphasised. A centralised approach is being perfected to deal with the large number of smallscale projects that exist. Officers have been appointed, (or are in the process of being appointed to co-ordinate irrigation projects at the Coast, Central, Eastern, Nyanza and Western Provinces. A number of projects are planned in Central and Eastern Provinces primarily for horticultural crops, cotton and tobacco with a total irrigated hectarage of 45,000 anticipated by 1985. Irrigation in arid areas with a special relief function is expected to increase by 1,850 ha. by 1985.

The plan notes that Western and Nyanza Provinces contain extensive areas in high and medium rainfall zones which are mainly used for grazing since other activities are impeded by poor drainage and seasonal floods. A preliminary estimate carried out under the Kenya Soil Survey indicates that such land covers 800,000 hectares. Three thousand hectares of these lands will be developed for intensive valley bottom farming with wet rice as the main crop. The plan points out that development of these areas will have a major impact in increasing output and employment by producing commodities that are in high demand on the local market. A long term programme is being prepared for these areas during the plan. Overall government expenditure for small scale irrigation and drainage will increase from £5 million in 1978/79 to £1.9 million in 1982/83.

CSO: 4420

JAPANESE GRANT TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

JAPAN is to grant another Sh. 33 million for the construction of Phase III of the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology.

An agreement to this effect was signed in Nairobi last night by Mr J W Githuku, Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Finance, and Mr Masato Akazawa, Charge d' Affaires of the Embassy of Japan.

Japan has already granted Sh. 136 million over the last two years for the construction of the college, to be completed early next year.

The latest grant will be used mainly for the construction of workshop buildings, experimental facilities, staff houses and supplementary facilities.

The Kenya Government has provided about Sh. 14 million for general infrastructure, electricity, water and grade "F" houses.

The Government is also expected to provide houses for 197 lecturers and senior staff.

In addition to providing financial grants, Japan early this year initiated a five-year programme of technical assistance to the college to enhance the "effectiveness of the project".

Mr Githuku said yesterday that, under this programme, Kenyan personnel mainly from the university, would be sent to Japan for training, particularly those interested in the teaching of agriculture and agricultural technology.

During the period, Japan would bring to Kenya agricultural teachers and experts.

He said advertisements were already being carried in the Press to invite qualified Kenyans for training in Japan.

The land on which the college has been built, near Juja, was donated by the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

Mr. Githuku said the college was expected to make a significant contribution to the development of agriculture and technology by educating Kenyans in the most modern and effective practices.

Mr Akazawa said his Government was pleased to contribute to this vital field of development.

When fully operational in 1984, the college would have room for 720 students. It would offer courses covering horticulture, agricultural engineering and food processing up to diploma level.

CSM: 4420

DATA ON FOOD CROP HARVESTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 80 p 15

[Text]

THE harvesting of sorghum and finger millet in many parts of Nyanza and Western provinces is almost over. But in some areas bad weather has hit crops.

Discouraging reports have been received from Samia and Bunyala locations, of Busia District, where bad weather is said to have affected the crops. There has been no rain in the area for the past two months.

But Bukhayo, Teso and Marachi had steady rainfall and farmers have reaped a bumper crop.

Reports from Bungoma and Kakamega said the rains had been good and the farmers expected a good maize harvest. Those who planted sorghum and finger millet have already harvested.

In Nyanza, sorghum and finger millet harvesting was reported to be in full gear. Farmers on the Kano Plains were said to be happy with the results of their crops, an assistant chief told the NATION at Kisumu.

"For the first time in many years, the plains did not get the floods," he said, adding this had enabled farmers to plough and plant without interruption.

In Nyando Division, where most of the land is under sugar cane, some farmers had set aside small plots for maize, sorghum and finger millet to avoid food shortage, another source said.

And the South Nyanza areas around Kihancha, Migori Suna and Isebania were reported to have done well because of steady rainfall. There, finger millet, sweet potatoes and sorghum did well, reports said.

"We expect a bumper maize harvest here," an administration official told the NATION. He said farmers had opted for maize more than anything else and were determined to save as much of the crop as possible.

Kericho and Nandi districts will harvest their maize after Western Kenya because of the climatic conditions in the area.

But there, too, farmers used almost every available piece of land to plant maize. Sorghum and finger millet do well in Western Nandi District and, according to reports, some farmers had planted the crops.

Most farmers in Nyanza and Western provinces had also planted drought-resisting crops.

CSO: 4420

FOOD SHORTAGES CONTINUE DESPITE MAIZE SHIPMENTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] TWO shipments of 30,000 tons of yellow maize arrived in Mombasa yesterday.

Off-loading was due to start later in the day.

Another 30,000 tonnes of maize is expected next week.

Officials told the NATION that next week's shipment would conclude expected foodgrain arrivals for this month. More shipments of maize and wheat are expected next month.

Meanwhile, long queues for maize and wheat flours could be seen yesterday in most trading centres in Mombasa.

In some areas people started forming lines for as early as 9 a.m., and until lunch time they had not obtained anything.

"I have been here since early in the morning and until now I have not got anything and I am not sure if I shall get anything", an elderly woman from Old Town said at 2.30 p.m.

But shopkeepers complained of inadequate quotas. "We do not have enough to give to wananchi", a Mwembe Tayari shopkeeper said.

Residents in Ganjoni said they had been turned away from a provision store because the owner did not want to sell wheat flour.

They claimed the shop's owner had about 30 cartons of wheat flour but insisted that people should buy maize flour because the wheat flour was not for sale.

The biggest complaint among Mombasa residents, however, is the absence of rice which is in high demand at this time of Ramadhan.

The black market price for a kilo of rice is 10/- while a 20-kilo bag of Pishori cost more than 300/-. Black market prices of wheat and maize flour have also gone up due to the scarcity.

CSO: 4420

COAST MAIZEMEAL SHORTAGE ENDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE maizemeal shortage in Mombasa and Coast Province is believed to be over.

Ration stores and three godowns on Mombasa Island are full of bags and bales of yellow maizemeal awaiting collection.

Unending queues, which were almost an eyesore, are not seen any more.

But wananchi should try to adjust to wheat flour and rice shortages, Coast PC Luka Galgalo said after a surprise tour of 11 stores and three factories yesterday.

The PC and a team of senior officers had toured the shops within the island to check on the food situation.

Commending the Government and all those involved in distribution, Mr. Galgalo said the excercise had been a success due to co-operation.

"It is a relief that wananchi have now realised that hoarding does not pay", Mr. Galgalo said.

The PC told the manager of Mombasa Grain Milling Co. Ltd., Mr. K. A. Talib, that improvement of the maizemeal situation was also due to the recent Presidential directive to increase the Coast allocation.

Mr. Talib said his mill had resumed full production capacity of 1,500 bags of unga daily.

But most of the shopkeepers visited confided that wananchi had almost lost interest in yellow maizemeal.

"Now that it's in plenty, everybody seems to be choosy," said Mr. Tito Mutemi Musembi of Kitui Stores.

They felt that, if the Government did not reduce milling of yellow maizemeal and suspend white maize, no one would buy their present stock.

"We will be having a discussion with Unga Ltd. representatives soon, when we hope to urge them to increase their quota, for the Coast," said Mr. Galgalo.

Currently, Atta Ltd. are the only millers for wheat flour in the whole province. Unga Ltd. have their mills in Nairobi but cannot cope with the present demand for both upcountry and Coast.

According to the Atta manager, Mr. Ansaar ul-Haq, wheat meal shortages were only temporary and could be overcome if distributors would co-operate and accept whatever was available.

He told the PC that their production was only 500 bags of flour every day.

"But half of it goes to nine bakers in the province and we make about 1,100 bales daily for wananchi from the other half," he said.

CSO: 4420

MAIZE STORAGE PROGRAM STARTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] A MASSIVE programme has started to provide sufficient maize storage facilities all over Kenya.

Agricultural Minister Gilbert M'Mbijjewe said in Nakuru yesterday that Sh. 13 million had been earmarked for the purpose.

The money will be utilised to put up transit stores and buying centres, the Minister said when he paid a courtesy call on Rift Valley PC Njuguna Ndoro.

Implementation of the programme was in progress, he said.

Mr. M'Mbijjewe said Rift Valley Province would get Sh. 7 million under the programme, bearing in mind the province had 817,000 hectares of maize plantations.

The Minister said dryers were available and stringent efforts would be made to improve storage facilities and stop rain from leaking on to maize.

He urged administration and agricultural staff to check on converting former beerhalls into maize stores, the emphasis being on well-built and spacious halls.

This would save funds to construct other stores, he said.

The Minister, who was accompanied by the Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. Muthama, his Deputy Permanent Secretary, Mr. Wanjohi, the head of crops, Mr. Kabuga, and other local officials, later made an aerial survey to see the progress of maize and wheat.

The districts covered included Nakuru, Narok, Kericho, Nandi, Uasin/Gishu and Kitale.

The party was also expected to survey the progress of the plantations by road.

CSO: 3420

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM SALARY INCREASE--The Petroleum Oil Workers' Union has signed an agreement on salary increases and allowances with Kenbroworks Company. The two-year agreement raises salaries by 30 per cent. Other benefits include house allowance, leave allowance and aid to immediate family members on the death of an employee. Minimum salary now will be 990/- per month. House allowance goes up from 180/- to 200/- and leave allowance from 300/- to 350/-. On the death of an employee, immediate family members will get 1,000/- and train tickets for not more than 20 people to accompany the body to the home village. Casual labourers get a raise from 18/50 to 28/- per day. Permanent employees will be covered by a fire insurance policy. Shift allowance rises from 45/- to 55/- per shift. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jul 80 p 3]

MOI HAILS FRENCH RELATIONS--President Moi yesterday hailed the good relations between Kenya and France. He was speaking at State House, Nakuru, when he received a group of French MPs who are currently in Kenya. He thanked the French Government for the financial and technical assistance it was giving to Kenya for various development projects. Noting that the good relations between the two Governments needed strengthening, President Moi said such visits were one way to do that. The leader of the delegation, Gen. Emmanuel Aurbet, said the delegates were impressed by the hospitality and open-mindedness of Kenyans. He said they had also been impressed by Kenya's strong infrastructure, the people's sense of responsibility and their joy of life. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 80 p 1]

TEN THOUSAND FACE FAMINE--Cattle are dying of hunger and 10,000 people face famine in Ilchamus Location adjoining Lake Baringo. Yesterday, area councillor, Joel Walelesaya made an urgent appeal for the Government to step in before people started dying. Cattle is the people's sole livelihood. Mr. Walelesaya claimed that some people, who owned about 400 head of cattle, had been left with two or three and some with none at all. "The situation is so serious that no one can help another," he explained. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 80 p 3]

get more for their milk. The announcement was made by Mr. Stanley Kiap Metto, a director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries at Eldoret at a leaders' meeting in Kapsabet. Mr. Metto, an Assistant Minister for Culture and Social Services, said the new prices would act as an incentive to dairy farmers to increase milk production. Mr Metto called on Nandi District farmers to intensify their activities and increase their milk production and other agricultural produce. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 80 p 3]

CHEATING MAIZE FARMERS WARNED--Some farmers are selling green maize and then reporting it stolen. And the DO for Naivasha and Maai Mahiu, Mr. J. Karuga, has warned such farmers that the Government will act against them. Mr. Karuga gave the warning when he toured Longonot and Maai Mahiu areas to inspect farms. He was accompanied by area councillor Peter Waweru. He also ordered chiefs and administration police to arrest any vehicle transporting green maize. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOUTH KOREANS EXPELLED--Maseru--A second South Korean has been deported from Lesotho in the wake of a confrontation with the visiting North Korean ambassador in a Maseru hotel. The Ministry of the Interior said yesterday Mr Pak Myong Hwan, a construction technician, had been expelled for "interfering in the internal affairs of the kingdom of Lesotho." Last week, Lesotho expelled Mr Yoon Hwan Pak, a karate expert who had been instructing the Lesotho police. Both he and Mr Hwan allegedly confronted the North Korean ambassador, Mr Sy Myong Kang, while he was being entertained in the Hilton Hotel by a Lesotho government official. He had been invited to view arms allegedly of South African origin that were said to have been captured from insurgents. Also with Mr Pak and Mr Hwan at the hotel was Dr C Lee, a South Korean stationed at the Maseru hospital under a government aid scheme. Dr Lee is believed to be still in Maseru. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON SIGNING OF SEVEN FAC AGREEMENTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Franco-Malagasy cooperation is doing well, indeed, very well, as could be seen once again Saturday morning.

Indeed, that morning marked the signature at the Planning Board in Antaninarenina of 7 financing agreements by virtue of which the Fund for Aid and Cooperation engages to grant us 861 million Fmg (Malagasy francs) in the form of subsidies (studies, equipment and experts).

These agreements were signed by the presidential minister in charge of Finance and Planning, Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana and by His Excellency Mr Jean Pierre Campredon, the French ambassador. This ceremony was held in the presence of Mr Christian Remi Richard, minister of external affairs, the secretary general for rural development and agrarian reform, Mr Rabe Raphael, the director general of planning, Mr Rajaona, Andriamananjura, the close collaborators of the French ambassador and many national technicians.

These seven conventions represent a confirmation of the state of mind prevailing over the Franco-Malagasy cooperation, that is, freely accepted cooperation, operating within the framework of the priorities defined by the development plan.

They concern several key sectors of the Malagasy economy and social development.

I. Development: Action of prevulvarization in the Alaotra Lake area (first installment): 75 million Fmg.

--Support of the Malagasy cotton production development structures: 140 million Fmg.

--Soya development project: 65 million Fmg.

II. Mines: Study of the Soala iron deposit (first installment): 125 million Fmg.

III. Training: Vocational Training Center and pilot saw-mill for the Fianarantsoa wood (second installment): 170 million Fmg.

IV. Information: Participation in television equipment: 36 million Fmg.

V. Public Works: Study of the Mahanjanga-Maintirano road: 250 million Fmg.

As was proper, this ceremony was the occasion for an exchange of speeches. In his speech, the Minister Rakotovao-Razakaboana emphasized that Madagascar does not reject, indeed is always happy to cooperate with friendly countries on basis of mutual respect of national sovereignty. He thanked more specifically France and the FAC who are really working for the benefit of the masses in the developing countries, through the help they give us. As for the French diplomat, he reaffirmed that France was always prepared to support any nation which is struggling sincerely in its development. And he hoped that the "very small help" given by France to Madagascar would be truly in the interests of the Malagasy population.

We give below the details of these seven agreements.

Actions of Prevulgarization in the Alaotra Lake Area

The Alaotra Lake region is one of the main rice producing areas of Madagascar.

This new project follows many operations financed by the FAC and includes the direct true scale application to the implementation level, of some of the agronomic results of the investigations carried out there have the following objectives:

--short term objectives: provide the development organizations, existing in the lake area, and more particularly the operators, with measures which could be applied directly to intensify progressively the existing production systems;

--medium term objectives: at the level of the national economy, achieve a production surplus which could be marketed to supply deficit regions; for the peasants, secure the development of a controlled agriculture, independent of climatic hazards, and promotion of the control of rural development by the peasants themselves.

Support of the Malagasy Cotton Production Development Structures

By virtue of the agreements signed in early 1979 between the CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] and the new Malagasy organization Hasyma, the Malagasy government asked for French aid for the purpose of intensive development of cotton growing within the framework of the new company. For its part, the CCCE [expansion unknown] Supervisory Council approved in October 1979 the allocation to Hasyma of an advance of 39 million French francs toward the partial financing of a 1980-1981 investment program covering essentially the construction of a new ginning plant and the increase of the capacity of the existing factories.

Within the framework of this operation, the FAC would finance the CFDT personnel assigned to Hasyma and experiments applicable directly to cotton production. The delegation of the expatriated personnel would be spread over 15 months.

Taking into consideration the present capacity of the 3 Malagasy spinning mills, their expansion program and the forthcoming creation of the Sumatex in Toliara, in 1985, the needs would be 25,000 tons of cotton fiber, that is, 66,000 tons of cotton seed as compared with 32,000 tons in 1979. The FAC project will participate in the plan to double the production over 6 years.

Soya Development Project

Soya development is among the top priorities of the Malagasy government, and it appears technically possible to develop this cultivation in Madagascar. In its first phase, this project will include the following operations:

--feasibility study concerning the plains of Belobaka and Ikalamavony in the country's midwest;

--according to the results of this study, and for each of the plains, establishment on an area of 30,000 hectares of a master organization plan to develop soya production there and to derive the characteristics of an elementary production unit, which may represent, on about 3,000 ha, the first stage of implementation.

Study of the Mahanjanga-Maintirano Road Link

The north-west region of the island is characterized by low population and inadequate transportation infrastructure, while the number of industrial and agricultural projects in the stage of studies or implementation represent a risk that its economy may be upset within a few years.

Attached administratively to the Mahajanga faritany, Maintirano has no road link with the latter.

This region grouped in 1975 350,000 inhabitants over an area of about 82,000 km^2, that is a density of 4.2 inhabitants per km^2.

Because of the lack of means of communications, the agriculture of the region was confined to an economy of subsistence.

For all these reasons, the Malagasy authorities had requested on the occasion of the mixed commission of 23 March,1979, that the FAC should bear all the costs relating to the study of the Maintirano-Mahajanga road link.

This study will comprise two phases:

--first phase: economic comparison of internal and coastal layout;

--second phase: executive studies will be carried out on the route adopted.

Study of the Soalala Iron Deposit

Within the framework of the economic development of the country, the Malagasy authorities wish to operate the iron deposits of the Soalala region. In fact, the basin consists of 3 deposits located at 60 km from the sea, south of the city of Soalala. Their interest resides mainly in the following characteristics:

--remarkable geographic position 60 km from the sea with a possible port site (Baly bay) which would be developed for 160,000 ton ore tankers;

--high quality ore with a content close to 35 percent, without perturbing impurities, for which the first enrichment tests gave excellent results;

--probably high ore reserves, though still to be specified.

These reserves should be confirmed by a drillhole campaign of 2500 m, spread over 2 years.

It may be noted that preliminary work has already been started by the Mining and Industrial Board and the Italsider company, financed by Italian aid and the European Development Fund, which will be associated with BRGM [French Bureau of Geological and Mining Exploration] for the part financed by FAC.

Forestry Training Center and Pilot Pinewood Sawmill in Fianarantsoa

The Fianarantsoa Forestry Training Center was created officially in April, 1980. The first financing installment in 1979 contributed to the study and definition of the center, and to the supply of the first equipment.

The objectives of the center are, in particular:

--training of methods of operation and sawing of the pinewood;

--standardization of the production rates aimed at supplying the material market.

The present agreement is devoted essentially to the financing of the forest and transportation equipment, the equipment for a sawmill comprising two timber transformation lines.

For its part, the national budget will bear the costs of acquisition and maintenance of the terrain, the construction of all the buildings of the center and all the operating costs.

After the implementation of the second part of the project, which has three sections, the center will become operational.

Participation in Television Equipment

The RTM [Radio Television Madagascar] is having to cover an increasing number of political or atheletic occasions, or various events in all the areas of the national territory.

The need for high-performance, reliable, light equipment easy to set up is essential. The R30 vehicles purchased by the RTM, one for photography, the other for the mounting magnetoscope tapes and telecasting, satisfy these requirements.

Designed by the Societe Francaise de Production (SFP), the video-mobile unit is worth 92 million Fmg, including the training of the personnel. The national contribution will be 56 million, and the FAC share 36 million Fmg.

9018
CSO: 4400

SURRENDERING RESISTANCE MEMBERS UNPUNISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Cartoon]

CSO: 4401

COMMISSIONS TO HELP SOLVE CONSUMER COOPERATIVE PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] District intercooperative commissions are being created in some provinces of the country, aimed at restructuring the cooperative movement in these provinces, it was revealed by a member of the coordinating commission for the sector, an agency of the Domestic Trade Ministry.

Creation of these commissions constitutes the first phase in the process of reorganizing the cooperative movement in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The commissions will coordinate and assist in the operations of all the consumer cooperatives, particularly with respect to their socioeconomic activity.

In this area, to insure greater success in this process, courses will be conducted in accounting methods in the CC's [consumer cooperatives]. Conditions for this have already been created in the central structures of this government agency.

It is noted that the directive creating the district intercooperative commissions [CID's] was the object of study in the National Conference of Consumer Cooperatives, and conditions are being created to implement the directive in all the country's provinces.

According to a member of the Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives [CCCC], Gaza Province is currently in the most advanced stage of reorganizing the cooperative movement.

In Gaza Province the work has been supervised by brigades consisting of members of the CCCC, the party and public safety. They have visited the districts and communal villages, where they have discussed problems inherent to the cooperative movement with cooperativists in each region. It is noted that most of the existing consumer cooperatives in Gaza Province are located in the communal villages.

Goals in Implementing Directive

Once the CID's are established throughout the country, it will be possible to supersede isolated and uncoordinated activities in the cooperatives and to achieve proper coordination among them, as well as to seek adequate and uniform solutions to the common problems that affect them.

It is noted that the cooperatives are currently scattered. Most of them are operating in isolated sales posts, which has become a big problem in any attempt to improve distribution to these commercial establishments.

The CID's will comprise five members: president, secretary, and directors for the sectors of associative organization, cooperative trade, and finance and accounting.

These officials will have the duty of organizing the work of their respective sectors, based on the program of activity to be established by the CID. Among other tasks, these individuals will also draft and present reports to the CID meetings on the work developed in their sector.

6362
CSO: 4401

UP-TO-DATE NATIONAL MAP TO GO ON SALE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] An estimated 4,000 maps depicting the administrative division of the People's Republic of Mozambique will soon be offered for sale to the public throughout the country by the National Institute of Books and Records, it was reported to the national news media in a press conference in the National Directorate of Geography and Survey, the agency which edited the map. This edition was completed in 1976.

Initiated in 1974, the charting was completed in 1976 by Mozambican cadres after the mass exodus of specialized foreign personnel.

Contents of New Map

To chart the map, it was necessary to use aerial photographs and images obtained via satellite, in addition to intensive field work. This last was particularly important, because it was through field work that it was possible to obtain a thorough knowledge of the country's administrative divisions.

Major features of the new map are the rail lines, lakes classified as "A" (i.e., major), the location of the districts in the respective provinces, the [district] seats and province capitals, and rivers, among others.

As the national director of geography and survey pointed out, there was an interest in publishing a more up-to-date map, given the profound changes that have come about in the designation of some locations in the country, and in order to cover all the most recent data on the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

6362
CSO: 4401

AGREEMENT SETS REGULATIONS FOR FRENCH TECHNICIANS' RECRUITMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed on the morning of 2 July 1980 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the French Government. The purpose of this agreement is to set conditions for recruiting French technicians for the People's Republic of Mozambique and is in the context of strengthening existing bilateral cooperation agreements between the two countries.

The act is of considerable importance since it results from almost 2 years of discussions and expresses the satisfaction of the 2 countries in cementing existing relations and providing for hiring French technicians under contract for various activities in the country.

Janet Rae Mondlane, national director of international cooperation, signed for the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, while Paul Blanc, the French ambassador accredited to the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed for his government.

It should be recalled that this year important documents were signed with the French Government providing for economic cooperation, lines of credit, and other agreements with French public and private companies.

Janet Mondlane in her speech stressed at one point the conviction that the French technicians coming to Mozambique will place all their skill and dedication at the country's disposal for our economic and social progress.

In turn, Paul Blanc, French ambassador to our country, expressed his conviction that this agreement will provide the necessary means for scientific and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of France, which will go hand in hand with the stages of economic cooperation.

9479
CSO: 4401

GDR SOLIDARITY SHIP BRINGS DONATION

Dos Santos Visit

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] In a militant act to support the current political and organizational offensive in our country, the GDR sent a ship which arrived yesterday afternoon in the Mozambique capital, bringing the second shipment of a sizable donation from the people of that socialist country; its total value is estimated at more than 300 million meticals.

A large Mozambique delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for the FRELIMO Party's Economic Policy, visited the ship yesterday.

This valuable donation, transported by the GDR ship "Edgar Andre," consists mainly of clothing for men, women and children and powdered milk for children, as well as some other items, for a total weight of 550 tons.

It should be mentioned that part of this sizable donation arrived in our country last March, and the items from that first shipment are already on sale.

Marcelino dos Santos Visits Ship's Installations, Meets With Workers

After a brief social meeting with the officers of the crew of the ship "Edgar Andre," the Mozambique delegation, which was headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy, and which included another member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Minister of Planning and Agriculture Mario da Graca Machungo, visited the ship's installations.

Interview With Ship's Captain

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "Bringing this ship of solidarity was one of the happiest moments of my life because in this way, I took part in the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique," said the captain of the ship "Edgar Andre," Jurgen Muller, of the GDR, during an interview he gave yesterday to the national media.

Indeed, Captain Jurgen Muller, who has captained the "Edgar Andre" for 10 years, had already been in Mozambique in 1977 and 1978 bringing 2 other shipments of donations from the people of the GDR. Many years before this, he also brought supplies contributed in militant solidarity from the people of the GDR to the FRELIMO during the period of armed struggle for national liberation.

At another point, he stressed that the ship he commands is only 1 of 45 in the fleet of the GDR state navigation company "Veb Deuteracht/ Seereederei." Like the others, the "Edgar Andre," in addition to normal merchant marine voyages to various ports throughout the world, makes innumerable stops, bringing with her the solidarity of the people of the GDR to many peoples of the world.

The Path of Solidarity

"I have made several similar trips," added Jurgen Muller, "transporting gifts contributed in solidarity. I was in Vietnam during its struggle for liberation and also in Angola, Ethiopia and other countries. This is almost a routine task for me."

From Rostock to Maputo, the GDR ship, which conveyed the solidarity of the people of that European socialist country to the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique, stopped at various ports: Copenhagen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Mombassa.

This trip lasted 34 days, and it represented for the GDR a sacrifice, in addition to the cost of the goods offered, of 170,000 marks; this sacrifice expressed the militant anti-imperialist commitment of the people and government of that socialist country.

9479
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

LONG DELAY IN COPRA SHIPMENT--Over 3,015 tons of copra have been held since 1976 at the Boror production unit in Ligonha, Nampula Province, awaiting shipment. According to Boror officials, the reason for the situation is the lack of transport, since the port of Moma has been closed to ships since 1976. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 3] 6362

MANICA CITRUS FRUIT EXPORTS--Beira (Bureau)--The citrus sector of GAPPO [Support Group for Agricultural Production Projects] in Manica exported 27,304 crates of lemons, 143,554 crates of grapefruit and 25,157 crates of oranges during the most recent agricultural campaign. By the end of this month, it expects to export 100,000 crates of these fruits. During the next agricultural campaign, if the work requisites are met in the fields and plant units, the sector expects to produce 500,000 crates of oranges, grapefruit and lemons for export, exceeding all previous goals. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 1] 6362

KOMSOMOL VOLUNTEER BRIGADE--A construction brigade from the USSR Komsomol arrived in the nation's capital day before yesterday from Moscow. Meeting the delegation at Mavalane Airport were officials of the Department of Volunteer Labor and the Foreign Relations Department of the National Headquarters of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth]. Shortly after its arrival, the brigade left for Sofala Province, where it will work with OJM volunteer work brigades to build a 500-bed maternity hospital in the communal village of Maua, Dondo District. The Komsomol construction brigade is here as a result of cooperation accords signed between the OJM and the Komsomol during the visit of the vice commander of construction brigades of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 2] 6362

DPRK SHIPYARD TECHNICIANS--A team of Korean technicians is currently in Nampula to study building a shipyard for fishing boats in the Angoche district. After completing their work in this province, the technicians of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will go to Niassa to do the same thing. It should be noted that this same team has already worked in the provinces of Inhambane and Maputo. The Koreans are being accompanied in northern Mozambique by an official from the State Secretariat for Fishing. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 80 p 3] 9479

CSO: 4401

TRUE SOCIALISM IS COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Collective Leadership"]

[Text] The theme of Jaalle Siad's speech during this week for leaders from the party and the government and the administration was collective leadership. He was pointing out that true socialism prescribes for those responsible for leading the people that they should attend to the needs of the majority of the Somali people.

True socialism tells you how to attend to their needs in cooperation with the gov't and social organizations, thereby fulfilling the directives of the party and faithfully executing its programme and the development plan.

The President was not just airing his personal views. In his capacity as Secretary General of the SRSP, he was speaking the mind of the party which is our lawmaker. It is well to remember then and especially the responsible authorities should bear this in mind that Jaalle Siad in his speeches is merely executing a law which the Party has passed. It follows therefore, that what the Secretary-General says by way of admonition orientation or guidance, is all part of the law of the land. These authorities should remember that by executing the directives of the Party they are carrying out their responsibilities to the country.

Jaalle Siad urged also that Party members should not be bad examples and to identify themselves with the masses and to work with them. For this is what is meant by collective leadership, and its essence is that both policy-makers and executor should work in the interests of the majority of the people and in consultation with them contributing the bit one can do.

This is the only guaranteed way of overcoming our difficulties with which we are faced at present and of forging ahead so that we will be advanced politically, economically and socially.

CSO: 4420

WORLD SHOULD FOCUS ON ETHIOPIAN TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Ali Noor Mohamed]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt at all that the refugee problem in Somalia today is the gravest the world has known. Not a single country in the word has borne the burden of providing a haven to almost two million refugees at any one time in her capacity as developing country. Somalia has demonstrated a remarkable endurance and an unparalleled hospitality in extending to the refugees whatever its already strained economy could render.

Despite Somalia's selfless help, international relief aid is desperately needed if at all the hundreds of thousands of children and their mothers in the refugee camps are to survive.

Though the greatest priority on the minds of the unfortunate refugees could be that of survival, the millions of misplaced persons in the Horn of Africa would like to have something that goes far beyond mere relief supplies. They would like to see the world focus its attention on the real causes of their problem.

Much of the world definitely has a distroted views of the crisis in this part of the globe. This is largely due to the stream of propaganda from Addis-Ababa aimed at deceiving international public opinion.

The Addis-Ababa regime has gone to great lenghts to make the world understand that it is being «victimized,» in spite of itself. It has even been attempting to seek sympathy among the nations of the world for its so-called plight. How could one expect the world to sympathize with a monster that feeds on human flesh? How could the world possibly sympathize with a brutal regime that incessantly carries on with acts of mass genocide against innocent civilian population.?

Abyssinia should realize that it can not continue to fool all of the people all of the time. The realities in the Horn of Africa are self-explaining. The simple fact that all the millions of refugees in Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan fled one and the same country-Ethiopia, vividly points to who the real villain is.

Many people readily attribute the influx of refugees in the Horn of Africa to the freedom wars currently being waged against the fascist government in Addis-Ababa, but they fail to realize that the wars for freedom actually started early in the 1960's. It is worthwhile to note that the longest war in the African continent still continues in the Horn of Africa.

What the people are really fleeing are the barbaric activities and the brutal massacres to which they are subjected.

Abyssinian colonialism has been in existence ever since colonialism was born. The fact that Ethiopia is a black African state should not mislead anyone away from understanding the real problem here. The different nationalities in Ethiopia have been denied their right to self-determination. They have been deprived of their rights as human being. Purely and simply, they are suffering from the worst and the most savage form of colonialism under the false umbrella of socialism, equality and justice.

The world has called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the withdrawl of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia; it is time the world called for the withdrawl of the Abyssinians and other foreign troops from the territories of Eritrea, Western Somalia, Abbo and Tiger. There is absolutely no difference between Abyssina's presence in these regions and the Soviet and Vietnamese presences in Afghanistan and Cambodia respectively. The only difference lies in the fact that Abyssinia's domination of these areas dates a little further back in history.

BRIEFS

ERITREAN STUDENTS CONFERENCE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union (SRYU), Jaalle Salad Osman Roble, closed officially earlier this week the 6th Conference of the Eritrean Students Movement held at the SRYU headquarters here. The 4-day long conference dealt with the problems facing the Eritrean students, ways to solve them; and the students, role in the struggle of the Eritrean peoples for freedom, which is now 19-years old. In the final closing ceremony, Jaalle Salad re-emphasized the Somali peoples solidarity with the Eritrean Liberation Movements and urged "the Eritrean students to unify their lines so as to overcome their oppressors." He was followed by the Chairman of the Eritrean Students Movement, Mr. Hassan Idiris Sheikh who stated that the conference ended with success and that long lasting decisions concerning the welfare of the Eritrean Students were reached. Mr. Hassan also thanked the Somali government for the facilitations and warm welcome accorded to the Eritrean Students and other delegates who attended the conference. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 18 Jul 80 p 2]

PROPAGATION OF ISLAMIC FAITH--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Assistant Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Ministry Jaalle Mohamed Ali Hamud praised Meca based Islamic League for spreading and safeguarding the Islamic principles in Somalia. Speaking at a banquet he hosted for the visiting League delegation on Monday, Jaalle Mohamed underscored the need for further promoting cooperation between the League and the Somali justice and religious Affairs Ministry in order to uphold and probagate the Islamic faith. Jaalle Mohamed said he was highly impressed by the valuable lectures the league's scholars delivered to the Somali religious leaders in their current seminar at the Afgoi Agriculture institute. Speaking at the banquet, was also the Director General of the Islamic League Abdel Sabur Marzuq who thanked the government and the Somali people for the warm brotherly welcome and collaboration given to him and the members of his delegation during their stay in the country. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 11 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BOTHA: CONSTELLATION A 'LOOSE GROUPING' OF STATES

Botha Speech Delight

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] There was no better way of convincing the rest of the world of the reality of the States of Southern Africa than by promoting among themselves sound understanding, co-operation and peaceful development, the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said yesterday.

He said he believed an important step in this direction could be taken by participants defining the aims and principles of co-operation among themselves and by formulating a multilateral programme of action to structure a system of regional and development co-operation.

Referring to the proposed constellation of states in Southern Africa, he said that when he had raised this idea at a conference of business leaders in Johannesburg last year, he had pointed out that the concept "constellation did not primarily denote a formal organisation.

It rather denoted a loose grouping of states with common interests, developing mutual relationships and a willingness to extend areas of co-operation.

"The voluntary nature of this co-operation must be stressed, since the concept of a "constellation" specifically excludes any kind of satellite relationship among the constituents.

"The membership of such a constellation of Southern African states need not be confined to the four countries participating in this summit meeting but can include any state in the sub-continent which recognises the existing economic and other interrelationships between itself and other states in Southern Africa and wishes to co-operate in a regional context.

"Indeed, apart from the special relationship between the countries represented here today, there already exists a substantial measure of economic and other co-operation between the Republic of South Africa and various other Southern African countries," Mr Botha said.

[illegible] could be found in the said monetary area and the Customs Union.

"In addition, comprehensive bilateral and multilateral relationships already exist between the Republic of South Africa and a number of other Southern African states in fields such as agriculture, finance, health, posts and telecommunications and transport.

"In my view the time has now arrived to take the next major step towards a constellation of states in Southern Africa.

"I therefore wish to propose the launching of a new co-ordinated programme of action to this end by all states in Southern Africa which are prepared, in their own interests, to participate in one form or another in the development of such a constellation."

Earlier in his speech Mr Botha said he did not believe in a utopian future, a man-made paradise without problems.

"I do, however, believe that the poverty, misery, war, violence and insecurity which we see all around us does not have to be our fate.

"We should not begin with grandiose prestige projects, but must systematically build from the grass roots a stable, well-planned structure of co-operation--a structure which will be capable of withstanding the test of time and any other storms and violence which the future might hold," he said.--Sapa

South Africa Aid Program

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] South Africa is to spend this year R111,9-million more on development aid to countries in southern Africa than it gave them last year.

In a major drive to promote Prime Minister P W Botha's idea of a constellation of southern African states foreign aid and technical assistance are to be dramatically increased.

Plans have been drawn up in the Department of Foreign Affairs to implement the scheme and concentrate on helping to develop the economies of South Africa's neighbours.

In addition to spending R111,9-million on development aid — up from R48,2-million last year — South Africa will continue to pay R60-million in grants to Bophuthatswana and Venda for each of the first three years of those countries independence.

TECHNIQUES

South Africa has often been accused of using foreign aid to win political friends. The apparent failure of this policy has led to a reassessment and a decision to direct aid towards economic growth.

Accompanied by technical knowhow, the aid programme is seen by diplomats as a means of consolidating stable governments through real growth.

The aid programme is open to all countries on the sub-continent applying for it.

Mr Dion Richter, head of the economic development co-operation section of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said applications would be closely vetted and assistance would be given only to worthwhile projects.

By this he did not mean politically acceptable projects, he said, but rather economically viable ones "It is our aim to establish contacts with our neighbours on a technical level.

"We are prepared to supply the expertise to help neighbouring states to plan their development strategies and increase their own economic independence."

DR FOURIE

He added that the new aid programme was designed along lines favoured by the World Bank and other Western nations.

Plans have been made to draw technical experts from various departments of the Government and the Council for Economic Development.

The programme will be co-ordinated by a committee headed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

Called the Committee for Economic Development and Co-operation, its members are drawn from various departments of the Government.

SUBJ: SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT WILL NEVER BE SCRAPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday gave University of Pretoria students the assurance that the various minority nations of South Africa would never be deprived of their separate identities and character, that separate development would never be scrapped and that mixed living areas were out.

Addressing a packed audience in the Aula Theatre on the theme "My vision for the Next Ten Years in South Africa," Mr Botha replied to a number of questions.

Dealing with one question in which concern was expressed about the "latest tendencies among students and academics to promote open hostels on the Tukkie campus Mr Botha stressed that there was no way in which minorities could survive in South Africa if they did not believe in separate development.

He said he did not believe or foresee that South Africa would return to the old mixed living areas.

"Mixed living areas would not solve political problems, but would rather result in confrontation," he said.

It was not possible to draw a straight line in all circumstances because for practical reasons Blacks have to work in White areas and operate there while Whites have to assist and work in Black states. For this reason he had used the term "as far as possible" in his twelve point plan when he referred to separate living areas.

No Blacks

He stressed that no Blacks would serve on the Presidents' Council but added "I am prepared to talk to anyone, even to my enemies."

Among the wide directions which the Government is following Mr Botha pinpointed the need for orderly government and for a peaceful system.

He said Africa was known for its political instability and social disorder as well as for the fact that energy and food crises and anarchism stepped in when Marxism took over.

Africa cannot have freedom if it did not have political and economical stability, he said.

"Disorder and strikes disrupt orderly development and must be prevented."

Referring to the United States threat of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Botha said the US and others must think twice and ask themselves the question whether they can do without South Africa's chrome, platinum, and other strategic metals.

He said the grassroots and foundations for a future that would be peaceful and stable were in South Africa.

"We are prepared to talk to Black Africa, but one man, one vote in a unitarian state is out for South Africa," he stressed.

He said the Government's policy was built on the principle of mutual respect in diversity.

CSO: 3430

NEW PROPOSAL FOR KWAZULU, NATAL UNION DISCUSSED

Horwood Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jun 80 p 13

[Text]

THE LEADER of the National Party of Natal, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, has described as "entirely premature" speculation on the possible policy implications of a study made by Professor J A Lombard in connection with future political and constitutional developments in Natal.

In a statement in Pretoria, Senator Horwood said: "I have been approached for comment in respect of recent Press reports concerning a study made by Prof J A Lombard in connection with possible future developments in Natal.

"As leader of the National Party of Natal, I wish to emphasise that any policy decisions that may be taken on this or any other study affecting the Republic or any part of the Republic, will be taken by the South African Government alone, and speculation on the possible policy implication of the particular study is entirely premature.

"The view that Natal should, for some or other reason be treated differently to the rest of the Republic is unacceptable to the Government, and this should be clearly understood.

"The policy of the Government as enunciated in the 12-point plan of the Prime Minister, applies to the whole of South Africa, including Natal," the statement adds. — Sapa.

Ciskei Commission Proposals

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 80 p 10

[Text]

THE Lombard proposals to turn Natal and KwaZulu into an autonomous, multi-racial region were the second to have come from an academic source in the last six months, the Secretary of the Ciskei Commission, Mr Richard Proctor-Sims, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said that in February this year the Ciskei Commission had suggested a broadley parallel plan for the Eastern Cape area, including the Ciskei. Its main features were:

- Joint control at the political level by chambers representing the White and Black communities, with the Coloured community represented in whichever of the chambers it preferred.
- Abolition of all discriminatory legislation within the region.
- Attraction of business and industry by the creation of an export processing zone and the establishment of East London as a free port on Hong Kong lines.

At a seminar held in Johannesburg last week on the implications of (among other things) the condominium proposals, two speakers — the general-

secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana — both discounted the bilateral action which had led to the fragmentation of the South African unitary state as offering acceptable and long-term solutions.

Mr Proctor-Sims said the Ciskei Commission's proposals contained the same objection in that their acceptance would be decided by the South African and Ciskei governments and not the entire South African population, which would all be affected by them.

The condominium was not a matter only to be decided by those living in the Eastern Cape and the central Government.

As an alternative to bilateral decisions and bearing in mind the South African Government's stated objection to a national convention, Mr Proctor-Sims proposed that plans should be drawn up for informal but representative discussions involving all sections of South Africans.

He said the target date for holding the discussions should be November 22, 1980, the anniversary of the Prime Minister's Carlton meeting.

However informal such a gathering, "positive proposals flowing from such a meeting would be very persuasive." — Sapa.

Buthelezi Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Tim Clarucc]

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has backed the first report on the future of Natal, but says the report needs more investigation.

While hailing the report of Pretoria University's Professor Jan Lombard, he said yesterday that he needed more time to study the situation. However there was no doubt that "the underprivileged" would welcome the initiatives made in the report. They were a breakthrough.

But before he committed himself fully, he would have to study the report.

He regarded it as significant that the publication of the report came at a time when he had called for the setting up of the Buthelezi commission to investigate the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

What was interesting was that both initiatives came from different backgrounds--the Blacks represented by the Buthelezi commission and the Whites represented by the Lombard study group.

No official confirmation could be obtained yesterday that one of the major supporters of the Lombard commission is Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the giant Tongaat group.

Speaking on the radio programme Top Level last night, Chief Buthelezi said the Natal-KwaZulu region could demonstrate to the rest of South Africa that there could be peaceful co-existence between the races.

This region--with its Indian, Coloured, White, Zulu and other Black peoples--could prove that people of different cultural backgrounds could live together peacefully.

Out of enlightened self-interest, he added, the white man was realising that it was in the common interest that a formula be established for such peaceful co-existence.

Chief Buthelezi said that the various peoples of South Africa were inter-dependent and had to exist together, whether they liked it or not.

"I am very pleased with the situation," he added. "I just hope that nothing happens to upset that equilibrium as far as race relations are concerned."

Referring to the future of KwaZulu, he said that political and socio-economic development should go hand in hand.

While political problems existed, it would be foolish to sit back and do nothing on the socio-economic side. He had his political differences with the Government of South Africa, but still had a duty to uplift his people to become self-reliant.

"You can't wait for Utopia, somewhere, where everything will be OK, where everything will be rosy in the garden, because nowhere in the world will you ever find that."

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu had very great potential, particularly as regards the production of food.

"We have already scratched the surface in this field," he added.

The Director of the Institute of Natural Resources which is integrating resource-planning in KwaZulu-Natal, Professor John Hanks, said on the same programme that the mineral potential of KwaZulu was very good.

It had 31 economically important minerals, some of which were already in the process of being exploited.

On the agricultural side, 41 percent of KwaZulu was land of high potential--about 390 000 hectares were suitable for sugar production while well over one-million hectares was suited to the production of timber.

Prof Hanks added that, provided the region was properly developed in terms of a long-term strategy, it had a bright future.

Chief Buthelezi said he regarded the economic upliftment of his people as one of his main tasks. He said there were many opportunities in KwaZulu and referred to the tri-partite agreement in which entrepreneurs held 50 percent of an economic venture while 25 percent was held in trust for the Zulu people by the KwaZulu Development Corporation. The Zulus themselves held the remaining 25 percent.

Nineteen business undertakings had been established in this way at an investment of nearly R3-million.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT, HOMELAND LEADERS HOLD TALKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

A PLEDGE to uphold the Rule of Law and ensure the maximum mobility of labour are key aspects of a "declaration to promote private investment" released jointly last night by the leaders of South Africa, BophuthaTswana, Transkei and Venda.

The declaration was issued after the leaders met at the old Radcliffe Observatory near Pretoria, and marks the first step towards the establishment of a Constellation of States through economic co-operation.

The declaration — which also pledges minimum state intervention in the economy, and gives guarantees against nationalisation — was issued with a view to encouraging increased private sector investment in the independent homelands.

During yesterday's meeting, the three homeland leaders and the South African Government agreed to:

- Consider proposals to structure economic development and co-operation.
- The establishment, on a multilateral basis, of a development bank for Southern Africa to mobilise development resources and co-operation. The functioning of the bank would allow maximum participation of the private sector, and the bank's membership would be open to all Southern African countries wishing to participate on the basis of equal status;
- Adopt a comprehensive declaration to promote private investment;
- Establish a special committee to consider manpower training and tertiary education;
- Consider the creation of a single customs union between all independent countries in Southern Africa.
- Work for a joint approach to transport planning and forestry development.

The three-page declaration to promote private investment includes these major provisions:

- The promotion of political stability;
- Adherence to the Rule of Law, and the prevention of arbitrary government;
- Provision of monetary stability;
- Restriction of the direct role of the State in the economy mainly to the provision of collective and strategic goods and services, and to the co-ordination of regional development;
- The provision for maximum scope to private business enterprises to decide what, how, where and for whom to produce.
- To ensure maximum labour mobility "which can be reconciled with our offical, social and other non-economic policies";

- An assurance against nationalisation of private enterprises, and the guarantee against arbitrary restriction of their ability to make profit and to repatriate dividends.
- Minimising the use of direct controls of a socialistic nature.
- The provision of a framework in which the forces of free enterprise and the market mechanism could make the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of all.

The declaration acknowledged that "certain deficiencies" operating to the detriment of private enterprise would have to receive urgent attention.

To eradicate these deficiencies, attention would have to be given to rapid training of workers and prospective entrepreneurs.

CSO: 4420

[illegible] in English 28 Jul 80 p 3

[illegible]

INKATHA, the Zulu-based political and cultural organisation, is about to establish overseas diplomatic missions in view of the challenge of the banned African National Congress.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who heads the cultural political organisation, said yesterday that he believed Inkatha would make a breakthrough overseas in establishing its own missions. He said that South African diplomatic missions did not serve the purpose of the movement, which is regarded politically as the strongest in South Africa.

The chairman of Inkatha, Dr Frank Mdlalose, who was KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, and who is generally regarded as Chief Buthelezi's righthand man, gave an indication that the movement would look to Eastern European communist countries for assistance, but with the proviso that no strings were attached.

Dr Mdlalose, who has just returned from an extensive overseas visit, said that one of the major problems that faced Inkatha was the education of Zulus.

He said that Inkatha wants to educate Blacks.

Attacked

His movement faced a major problem overseas. It has been attacked from all sides because it was represented by the SA Diplomatic Corps who "had their own apartheid story". He said that the SA Diplomatic Corps were trying to represent Inkatha as part of the apartheid setup, "which gives us an image as an apartheid apologist".

He said it was very important that Inkatha established diplomatic missions abroad which showed that Inkatha was not involved with government policy.

Dr Mdlalose has recently visited Lesotho, Mozambique, Kenya, Italy, Germany, France and Britain.

Rewarding

He would not disclose who he had met in those countries, but said that talks with senior officials at government level and financial circles had been "rewarding".

It is now obvious that the KwaZulu government, based in Ulundi, is anxious to dissociate itself from the SA Government. The ANC overseas has constantly claimed that Chief Buthulezi is a stooge of the Pretoria regime.

Although he would not comment, Dr Mdlalose was obviously intent on establishing many contacts overseas to counter the propaganda put out by the ANC that Inkatha is a "stooge group" of the SA government.

[illegible]

ASB LEADERS SIGN IN MODERATE GROUP BREAKAWAY

Details of Congress

Johannesburg SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jul 90 p 1

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

[Text]

POTCHEFSTROOM

THE annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond ended yesterday with verkramptes having wrested control of the organisation from moderates.

The ASB delegates represented students at 13 Afrikaans universities and colleges — the sources of the future Afrikaner leadership.

And they voted in a new executive representing the Rightwing of the NP led by verkrampte Transvaal party chief Dr Andries Treurnicht in what progressive and verligte students called a "Rightwing coup" and moderates a "move to the Right of the Prime Minister".

The breakaway by 18 dissident students to form a new, non-racial, progressive body, coupled with earlier threats by extreme Rightwingers to boycott the ASB, is seen as a concrete manifestation of an inevitable Afrikaner youth split.

Verligtes say the NP's stranglehold prevents the ASB moving ahead.

And Rightwingers have slammed the ASB for reflecting the "promises of change" [illegible] the more enlightened members of the NP."

This looming threat of a split explains the concerted effort poured into the congress this week by the Government, the Defence Force and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk to unite Afrikaans students.

In speech after speech delegates were urged to unite as Afrikaners and to fight the "total onslaught" against South Africa within the framework of the Government's policy of total strategy.

The most "enlightened" motions passed included:

- Acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks in "white" areas, but with the proviso that their political aspirations could only be fulfilled "outside white political structures".
- Endorsement of a non-racial Craven rugby week.
- Rejection of the principle of a "white homeland".
- Acceptance of the Prime Minister's 13-point plan — mainly since it could be interpreted as "traditional separate development", and
- Establishment of a commission to investigate the harsh security laws, because they "infringed the basic rights of the individual".

During 1978 and 1979, under the controversial leadership of the verligte Mr Theuns Eloff, the ASB had gone so far as to debate and criticise the basic principles underlying Government policies.

"But this year there were no related discussions and students seemed to be totally alienated from South Africa's reality," Mr Leon de Beer, SRC member of the University of the Orange Free State, said yesterday.

Delegates saw the political trend in the ASB several ways:

- The progressives, supporting the Leader of the official Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, felt there had been a "extreme Rightwing coup" in the ASB and that no relevant motions had arisen.
- The verligtes — supporters of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof — said there had been a considerable move to the Right.
- The moderates, such as outgoing president, Mr Chris Fismer, felt the congress had displayed a more conservative trend, but were pleased the 13-point plan had been endorsed.
- The verkramptes — supporters of Dr Treurnicht — said the present executive reflected the views of Afrikaans students.
- The extreme Rightwingers, who walked out during an address by the Inkatha youth delegation, felt the "Leftwing threat" had been partly defused.

POTCHEFSTROOM — Breakaway progressive students from the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) yesterday committed themselves to a common citizenship and equal political decision-making rights for all in South Africa.

After a hectic midnight meeting — which about 70 Right-wingers tried to disrupt — 18 dissident students issued their first political declaration of intent yesterday morning.

The "rebel" ASB delegates, most of them from the University of Potchefstroom, had earlier decided to organise a new progressive, non-racial student body, as the ASB had moved "far to the right of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha," and had become "irrelevant and stagnant".

"The polarisation within the ASB has been mounting for years — and a move like ours was inevitable," said Mr Pieter Fourie, member of the group's steering committee.

The group intend making contact as soon as possible with all student bodies in the country, black and white alike, as well as with "genuine relevant leaders".

Their declaration of intent reads:

"We acknowledge the inalienable right of all people in South Africa, either born here, naturalised or having accepted permanent residence, to full common citizenship, equal economic and social opportunities, equal political decision-making and free association.

"To achieve these aims we reject all forms of violence and express ourselves in favour of peaceful and speedy change by consultation with and through all concerned.

"We reject any policy or philosophy which contains forced segregation or integration, while accepting that the reality of identity and ethnicity can be protected by people — and not by laws."

There was no restriction on membership on the basis of race, language or sex, the statement said.

Both the "moderate" outgoing ASB president, Mr Chris Flamer, and the "conservative" newly-elected president, Mr Nelus Niemandt, have deplored the Committee of 18's breakaway move as it threatened ASB unity and could precipitate a greater split in the conservative student body.

FIVE ANNOUNCED PLAN FOR SOWETO INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Details of Proposals

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Mike Law]

[Text]

THREE "industrial parks" housing 120 small factories to be run by township businessmen will be established in Soweto by the Industrial Development Corporation at a cost of more than R2-million.

And apart from the opportunity for Soweto entrepreneurs, the project will create about 600 jobs.

The first complex will go into operation early next year.

Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, spelt out the plan yesterday at the launching of Project Pace, the American Chamber of Commerce's plan for advancement of community education.

Mr Rive said: "Government approval has been obtained for the Industrial Development Corporation to establish three separate industrial parks in Greater Soweto — in the Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville council areas.

"More than R2-million has been made available for the project.

"Each park will consist of 40 small factory units each 100sq m in extent, with communal ablution facilities as well as a small office complex.

"The IDC will build the project, exercise control of the buildings initially and will provide training, counselling and management service to the tenants.

"Each of these 120 small industrial undertakings will be solely managed by inhabitants of Soweto and although the units will be erected and funded by the IDC local business interests will be at liberty to take them over as soon as the return on the investment warrants such a step."

Mr Rive said the new project would create about 600 jobs.

He added that the planning council knew of more than 800 small ventures operating in Soweto under difficult conditions, which required better development facilities.

Loud applause greeted Mr Rive when he reiterated his belief that blacks in urban areas should be given full freehold title rights.

He said he believed the granting of such rights to Sowetans would play a significant role in building up a "micro-economy", which in turn would promote viable local authorities and self-sufficiency.

This, he said, was crucially important to the community and to the country.

The Government and the city of Johannesburg also had a moral obligation to help create infrastructural services, which were at present totally inadequate.

"There is no adequately cogent point in withholding (freehold title rights) after the principle of permanency has been accepted."

Mr Rive said community councils would never be truly effective unless they had "financial teeth", not given paternalistically by way of subsidies, but generated in the community itself.

He added that instead of having to pay high capital development costs blacks should be allowed to invest sweat equity.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, said projections for 1990 estimated there would be 2 000 000 new jobs in administrative fields, with only 1 400 000 persons qualified to fill them.

This emphasised the desperate need for the commercial schools planned for Soweto under Project Pare and expected to be in operation by May.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said Bantu education had played havoc with blacks. Some graduates of black universities could hardly construct a simple sentence in English, he charged.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jul 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Again Little--and Late"]

[Text]

TWO faint cheers for Mr Louis Rive's announcement that black industrialists will be able to lease small factory units in three industrial parks in Soweto.

Undoubtedly the provision of factory and training facilities by the Industrial Development Corporation will come as a relief to entrepreneurs who have kept tiny ventures going under difficult conditions. But like so much else being announced — and hurried along — by the determined Mr Rive it is a long overdue development which comes nowhere near giving blacks equal rights in a free enterprise system. Blacks still cannot establish industrial undertakings outside the homelands. This project is a limited concession which permits urban entrepreneurs to operate in stipulated areas only.

No doubt inexperienced, untrained blacks, lacking equipment and finance, will benefit from this project. Such "sheltered" enterprise is probably not undesirable in a country where blacks are ill-equipped to compete against white undertakings.

But that such a development should be permitted only now, in 1980, is scandalous. How many years of frustration and futile, pathetic effort lie behind those ventures which, next year, will find a new, but only rented, home in these industrial parks?

This is helping black industry to rise — to a crouch position.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT FIGURES ON MEDICAL SERVICES DISPUTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Arnold Coyer]

[Text]

THE Government has been accused of feeding wrong information overseas about the quality of South Africa's medical services.

Two physiology professors at the University of the Witwatersrand have strongly criticised Scientific Progress — a journal published on behalf of the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council — for drawing "unjustified and misleading" conclusions from reports on the ratio of doctors to population.

The Government-sponsored publication claimed satisfactory medical services were available for most South Africans.

But Professor D Mitchell and Professor C.H Wyndham, writing in the latest issue of the South African Journal of Science, said:

- QwaQwa — with a population of 250 000 — had only two doctors;
- If the total estimated population of the country were divided by the estimated number of economically-active doctors, there was an overall doctor/patient ratio of one to 1 900, but for the black homelands there was only one doctor to about 50 000 people;
- Although the average ratio was one to 1 900 in 1975, only 28% of South Africans lived in areas where the ratio was one in 3 000 or better; and
- These privileged areas contained the majority of the white population.

The two academics said they based their conclusions on the same survey — by the Human Sciences Research Council in 1975 — as Scientific Progress did.

"Even if one accepts as a crude index of the quality of medical services the ratio of doctors to population, the conclusion drawn by Scientific Progress is unjustified and misleading," they wrote.

The rural areas of South Africa, particularly the homelands, had a ratio of doctors to patients which, even if estimated optimistically, was typical

of Zambia, Lesotho and other Third World countries.

"And few would consider such a complement satisfactory.

"As Scientific Progress is circulated internationally from the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council, the publication has a special obligation to be both circumspect and credible," they said.

Prof Mitchell and Prof Wyndham also quoted from the most recent report on the distribution of doctors in South Africa, by the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand.

Findings of the survey, which are to be printed in the next edition of the South African Medical Journal, include:

- The ratio of doctors to patients in rural areas, including "white" areas and homelands, was one to 13 000.
- More than 80% of the listed graduates from UCT and Wits and more than 80% of those from the Pretoria and Stellenbosch campuses worked in urban areas, and
- Since 1968, there had been a progressive gravitation of doctors towards the urban areas.

The discrepancy in medical care for blacks and whites also emerged in a recent survey conducted by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town.

Only 3,8% of registered doctors worked in the homelands, where more than a third of South Africa's population was listed as resident, and 81% of all doctors lived in urban areas.

CNN: 4420

WHITE POPULATION NEAR ZERO GROWTH RATE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's white population growth rate is plunging towards zero, according to figures provided by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria.

A senior official said the decline in the growth rate had been dramatic over the past 20 years — and it appeared the trend was continuing.

These figures were released in the wake of a call by a Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk dominee this week urging whites to have more children if they wished to make a meaningful cultural "impact" in Africa.

Ds Piet Strauss said at the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Potchefstroom that he feared whites would make up only 12% of South Africa's population by the year 2 000.

Another dominee, Ds H F Verwoerd — son of the late Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd — also suggested this week that whites should have more children to prepare to populate the "white homeland" suggested by the SA Bureau for Racial Affairs.

He wants to see couples planning to have five children.

However, the statistics underline that for whites, and to a lesser extent other race groups, excluding blacks, the days of big families are virtually over.

The curve of white births per thousand people began to fall fast from 1960, when it was 24.9. In 1970 it was 22.5, in 1975 18.9 in 1978 16.8 and in 1979 16.6.

The amount by which births exceed deaths has also dwindled. In 1960 it was 1,47%, in 1970 1,22%, in 1977 0,89%, in 1978 0,87%, and last year 0,88%.

The Department of Statistics believes the steep decline in white births is due mainly to the vast changes in socio-economic circumstances in the past 20 years.

Inflation has forced many women into the labour market, necessitating a curtailment of family sizes. Society has become more tolerant of unmarried, childless couples.

The active family planning programme of the Department of Health has also contributed.

Sociologists reckon the chances of a reversal of the trend for tight control of family sizes are virtually non-existent.

The high cost of living for large families is the primary reason.

And if couples want to maintain a fairly high standard of living — and most young couples do — the wife has to contribute to income.

Families of four or five children would frustrate this goal.

The same tendency, but not to such a dramatic extent, is apparent in population statistics for other races.

Births per thousand for coloureds in 1960 were 48,7, but last year this ratio had fallen to 25,7. The Asian figure for 1970 was 33,3 and for last year 22,7.

The figure for blacks is estimated at 40 per thousand. There are no reliable statistics.

Actual growth rates are whites 0,88%, blacks 2,80%, coloureds 1,58% and Asians 1,77%.

The overall population growth rate is 2,23%.

CSO: 4420

ARMY BATTLE SCHOOL EMPHASIZES CONVENTIONAL WARFARE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 80 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A NEW showpiece of the South African army is at the end of its teething days in the sandblasted veld of the north western Cape — and has started to play a leading role in the country's defence.

The SA Army battle school at Lohatlha has already drawn the envy of a number of other nations. Even the Americans are interested in it after observers followed a campaign called "Rattles" — the Ratel armoured troop carrier.

Located in 110 000 ha of desolate veld, densely populated with stunted bush, the battle school is important for three reasons.

Already, feedback after large scale war games at the school is proving a step-up in efficiency in training, honing the country's permanent infantry-artillery and other land forces to a new edge. It is also helping to provide new standards and a massively stepped up night fighting ability for the forces — making possible night operations on a scale previously untackled.

Underbelly

But, most important, the school is living proof that the army has not forgotten the potentially soft underbelly of conventional warfare in a time of immense concentration on counter-insurgency and anti-guerrilla operations.

A sign greets soldiers entering the battle school area, not far from Sishen — from which iron ore is flowing from South Africa to European and other countries.

It says: "Home, Sweat Home" and that is what it is for the men who arrive there for refresher, promotion and other courses, and mock battles fought at brigade level against an invading conventional army from a country called Antisa.

Heading the brainchild of the army's top military logistics experts is Brigadier Frans van den Berg, one of the army's top instructor-specialists.

Sense of humour

In the bare three years he has been at the remote site he has moved building operations and other planning programmes to the point where the school — although it is still waiting for many of its operational buildings and facilities — is tackling courses on massive combined, conventional warfare operation levels.

One of the men behind the planning of the Bophuthatswana National Guard, Brigadier Van den Berg is a man with a sense of humour in addition to his obvious love of military life.

A standing joke, which he himself tells, is that he is soon to become the only stationmaster in the country with the rank of brigadier.

But, he adds, when the rail line now being built into his school is completed, it will enable him to get his instructors going within hours on the training of complete trainloads of troops.

Eventually, each South African brigade is to have its own little battle school headquarters at the camp — and through them will flow a constant stream of fighting men for advanced training.

The area has a strong military background. At the turn of the century, the nearby Kethu waterhole became the centre for operations in the Bechuanaland campaign.

Brigadier van den Berg told The Citizen on a special visit to the school yesterday that it is unique in many aspects, and is the only such institution in the southern hemisphere.

Among the military experts of some nations that are keeping a close eye on its operations are the Americans.

Unit training

Training, he said, was divided into four phases for each course. The first was the "nitty gritty" of training and refresher courses on the "tools of the trade."

This was followed by unit training, in which the men were sharpened to "get the unit feel" followed by combat group training and then brigade force training exercises, ranging from the South African version of conventional warfare defence to attack.

The school is exclusively for permanent force personnel, but in the meantime National Servicemen are playing a valuable role on the administrative level.

It is also designed to be able to cope in time with specialised training of Black soldiers, although because of its siting in the Cape, there will be a bigger emphasis on Cape Coloured Corps training.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CONTROL OF INDIAN SCHOOLS--On the eve of the reopening of Indian schools on Monday the Government has taken away the rights of the South African Indian Council's executive committee to close schools and control the admission of pupils. The Government has also taken over the control of pupils at State or State-aided schools from the SAIC executive and the question of punishing pupils at these schools. The power to keep schools open and to control pupils was initially in the hands of the Minister of Indian Affairs in terms of the Indian Education Act of 1965. However, in 1976 these powers were delegated to the executive of the SAIC. Mr Steyn said today that one of the reasons for returning these powers to the Government was the recent unrest in Indian schools. Mr Steyn said the regulations had been altered and uncertainties had been cleared up in order to bring them into line with regulations governing other education departments. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 80 p 1]

TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR BLACKS--Half of this year's R8-million Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund is to be allocated to pioneer projects. This was announced by Mr H.F. Oppenheimer in his chairman's statement for 1980. Mr Oppenheimer said the largest project to date was the Mangosuthu Technikon--the first college of advanced technical education for blacks. This would cost more than R5-million. Situated near Durban, the technikon opened its service buildings last year on a limited scale and enrolled a further 50 students at the beginning of this year. The main buildings will be ready by the end of this year and it will be possible to enrol a substantial number of students in 1981. Thereafter it will build up rapidly to a planned enrolment of 500. All students are working and their attendance at the technikon is sponsored by their employers who take responsibility for their practical training. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 80 p 2]

DISTRIBUTING BANNED PUBLICATION SENTENCE--A Mamelodi high school boy was sentenced in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday to 18 months imprisonment for distributing a banned ANC publication. The Magistrate suspended nine months of the sentence imposed on Jimmy Chauke (19). Chauke pleaded guilty to two other charges under the Terrorism Act. The charges on which

he was acquitted were that he had agreed to undergo military training which could be of use to any person wanting to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic and that he had recruited others for military training. The accused was, however, convicted of a serious offence which affected the security of the country by distributing a publication and at furthering the objects of a banned organisation. The court must bear in mind that Chauke might have been led in the wrong direction by a man who was supposed to enlighten him, namely his teacher. The teacher in question was discredited by the State on Monday for giving evidence which was contrary to a statement which he made to the police and in which he admitted giving the book "The ANC Speaks" to Mr Chauke. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 80 p 3]

ISRAELI COLONEL--While the Israeli-Egyptian peace process appears to be facing almost insurmountable problems, a member of the first Israeli military delegation to Cairo, Lieutenant-Colonel Smoulik Moyal, is confident that there will be a lasting peace between the two countries. Col Moyal is in South Africa with his wife and three sons on contract to the SA Zionist Federation. When his two-year contract expires, he will return to Israel and his job with the Israeli Defence Force. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 80 p 11]

'COALPLEX' NOW PROFITABLE--A maiden profit of Coalplex, the resumed dividend from Triomf and a better performance by all major divisions lifted AECI--South Africa's biggest chemical group--to an 80 percent earnings increase in the six months to the end of June. At a news conference at which the results were released yesterday, AECI managing director Mr Denys Marvin, said the improvement at Coalplex had been "very material" to the group first-half improvement. Reporting on development projects, Mr Marvin said AECI was not rushing into the methanol project. Much appraisal work remained to be done. With the best will in the world there would be no go-ahead until 1984. Mr Marvin said Coalplex still depended on PVC exports. It had exported 25 000 tons of PVC and expected to export 55 000 tons this year. Recession in the West had put pressure of export prices and the hardening rand was another problem. Coalplex would be more solidly and permanently in profit when the South African market took more of its production. Mr Marvin expected all Coalplex's production to be sold in SA by 1984 to 1985. Only after this was a second Coalplex, with Sentrachem this time the major shareholder, likely. Because capital spent extending an existing plant was four times more cost effective than capital spent on a greenfields plant, it was possible the existing plant would be extended first and Sentrachem offered a bigger stake as this happened. Mr Marvin revealed that AECI was considering entering a technical agreement with an American chemical company in terms of which AECI would give the American company technical knowledge on coal gasification in exchange for the US company's expertise on coal liquefaction. The US company was building a coal liquefaction pilot plant which was planned to come on stream in 1985. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jul 80 p 11]

STEEL EXPORTS--South Africa's steel exports were to be reduced during the 1980/81 financial year in order to meet the growing local demand, the assistant general manager of Iscor, Mr Nols Olivier, said yesterday. Because of the upswing in the economy, local steel consumption was expected to increase by 400 000 tons. Exports would be cut proportionately to meet the demand. The country's total steel production however, would be maintained at 5,4-million tons a year. Mr Olivier said the recession overseas was causing steel prices to drop and Iscor expected to find it increasingly difficult to export steel on a profitable basis.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

BANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The Acting Governor of the Central Bank of Swaziland, Mr. A.D. Ockenden, has urged Swaziland's employers to exert care in considering general wage increases.

Mr. Ockenden was speaking at the "Governor's Banquet" last night. He told his guests that government had set an excellent example in restricting salary reviews to a biennial basis.

Quite rightly, he said, parastatal bodies were being prevailed upon to fall into this line. "But it is most difficult for the public sector to keep to moderate limits and timing if the private sector does not cooperate and follow suit."

Mr. Ockenden said it was tempting for firms and companies to submit to demands from employees and pass on increased costs to the consumer. "But the firms that do give way are usually the ones who are not too happy if government should yield to civil servants' demands and then put up tax."

The Acting Governor stated that if an institution such as the Central Bank increased salaries, the equivalent has to be made up either by increasing "our charges"--which in turn would raise banking costs--or by a reduction in "our profit" which is paid to government.

Turning to the country's imports and exports, he pointed out that the rand will be strong and therefore that South Africa's imports would be cheaper.

However, the expansion of the Republic's economy, he said, could nevertheless be expected to push up prices; labour costs alone, through shortage of skills and general pressures, will be substantially higher.

"Therefore, imports from South Africa will be significantly more expensive. And, because of the increasing transport costs, as well as other technical and administrative factors, it would seem unlikely that diversification of source of imports is a possibility, especially in the short term," added Mr. Ockenden.

He also warned that on the other hand, some goods, particularly building materials, could be in short supply, with a result that a reduction in the volume of imports will be forced "upon us."

As regards exports, he said production in some of the Kingdom's export earning industries was expanding and that price levels in the two largest--sugar and wood pulp--were currently strong and showed no signs of falling.

However, he predicted some drop in demand for wood pulp in times of world recession.

CSO: 4420

SOBHUZA SPEAKS AT BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

MBABANE — The world's longest reigning monarch — King Sobhuza II — of Swaziland yesterday celebrated his 81st birthday with a two-hour public appearance which dispelled repeated reports that he was on his deathbed.

He inspected a guard of honour and although he looked thin, King Sobhuza walked round the parade ground with a firm gait, twice climbed a dais of three steps to take a salute, and then made a 15-minute speech.

Thousands of people were at the Entelonjeni Palace to pay homage to him.

Photographers had a field day because of the pomp and pageantry — and because an earlier ruling that they could only photograph King Sobhuza from afar with telescopic lenses was waived.

In a speech which was both lucid and contemporary, King Sobhuza paid tribute to Sir Seretse Khama of Botwana, whose funeral service will be held in Gaberone, Botswana tomorrow.

Describing Sir Seretse as an "outstanding" statesman who sought to promote unity in Africa, King Sobhuza said: "We as a nation mourn with the Botswana nation ... we trust and hope that now that he has departed he will go to Almighty God and beseech him to help the people of Africa".

He went on to refer to the new tribally-based constitution, under which representatives are drawn from tribal communities. Introduced in October 1978, it replaced the old Westminster-type constitution which King Sobhuza abrogated in 1973.

The new "Tinkhundla" constitution was "in agreement with our spirit", King Sobhuza told the guests, who included diplomats from many countries as well as Swazis of all ranks.

"It is not the kind of system which is forced down the throats of people. People support it because it agrees with them. White Swazi and black Swazi support the new system," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TV, BROADCASTING COMPANY LOSSES--Tempers flared in the House of Assembly last Friday during question time when the Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Prince Bhekimpi disclosed that the Swaziland Television and Broadcasting Corporation (STBC) losses had presently accumulated to E1.5 million. The tension rose even higher when the Minister said government may be involved in sharing the losses of the company. The Swaziland government has a 10 percent free shareholding in STBC and it is to acquire free of charge 40 percent more shares which will make it a 50 percent shareholder in the corporation. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Jul 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4420

OIL FIRMS SEEK EXPLORATION RIGHTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] SEVERAL international companies have approached the Tanzania government following a survey pointing to "reasonable prospects" of petroleum deposits in some parts of the country.

The move by the firms came in the wake of the recent completion of "seismographic surveys". The areas confirmed to have "reasonable prospects" are in Rufiji, Kilwa and Mafia (Coast Region), Ruvuma, Morogoro Regions and certain parts of the Zanzibar Channel.

Speaking in Parliament in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday night, the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals, Mr. Al-Noor Kassum, said a number of major world oil firms had shown "keen interest to acquire oil exploration rights" in a number of on-shore and off-shore areas.

According to Radio Tanzania, monitored in Mombasa, Mr. Kassum told MPs that the government was now in a position to start negotiations with the oil companies and to approach international sources for capital to enable the country to "examine" the oil potential.

But the Minister warned that petroleum development required substantial capital and sophisticated technology. He explained that in appropriate cases the government would negotiate for joint venture agreements with selected oil firms on terms acceptable to the government.

So far, Tanzania has struck a huge deposit of natural gas on the southern Tanzanian off shore island of Songo Songo near Kilwa. The government has confirmed that the area has approximately 30 billion cubic metres of natural gas.

A spokesman for the Ministry said yesterday that tenders had already been published in the international Press.

CSO: 4420

'SUNA' INTERVIEWS RUGUMAYO, NCC CHAIRMAN

Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 5 Jul 80 pp 1-3

[Interview with Edward Rugumayo, chairman of the National Consultative Council of the Ugandan National Liberation Front (UNLF), by SUNA, date and place not given]

[Text] Nairobi, July 3 (SUNA)--Edward Rugumayo, Chairman of the National Consultative Council of the Ugandan National Liberation Front (UNLF) said the army of Milton Obote has prosecuted and shot dead supporters of other parties.

Interviewed by the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) Rugumayo said that since the overthrow of President Binaisa the Tanzanian troops transferred allegiance to Paulo Muwanga, Chairman of the Military Commission.

"The same troops were and still are accompanying ex-President Mr Obote for 24 hours as though he were the effective President of Uganda," said Rugumayo.

He ruled out the possibilities of free election in Uganda as long as Tanzanian troops remain in the country and continue to give full unqualified support to Obote. "This matter is further compounded by the factional army that is supposed to be the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA). The UNLF programme to build it into a fully national, detribalized, political and productive army had just begun when the government was overthrown. Today its loyalty is only to Obote through Brigadier Oyite Ojok, an entire command which is drawn largely from Lana and Acholi tribes," he said.

Rugumayo, who took refuge in Kenya since the Military Commission seized power in Uganda, said the Tanzanian troops should be replaced by an international force of some kind or from the neighbouring countries to supervise the forthcoming elections, scheduled for next September. "The neighbouring countries could even include Tanzania," he said.

Though Rugumayo put the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops as the only precaution for a free and fair elections in Uganda, he seems to believe that the Tanzanian troops are there to stay. "Everyone knows that Nyerere is determined to use all his armed might as all possible resources to put Obote into power," he said.

"We already," he continued, "have indications that as elections approach, Tanzania continues to increase and reinforce her troops in Uganda. Also some 200 political commissioners are said to have arrived from Tanzania to campaign for Obote."

Rugumayo maintains that despite all the treatment accorded to Obote, including rallies broadcast to the entire nation and radio link with the army, he has realised much to his shock that he is unpopular. These rallies are being attended by fewer and fewer people.

Rugumayo added that the dictatorial military clique would like to kill UNLF but it is not dead. "The resistance expressed by the masses against the fascist military dictatorship of Obote and the military junta is a product of democratic mass politics of the one year of democracy under the UNLF and it is our intention to continue the struggle against the dictatorship on Uganda under the banners of UNLF and certainly the people of Uganda will win and reestablish democracy in the country," he said.

Rugumayo said they are grateful to the stand of Sudan demanding the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops, the presence of OAU or UN troops to ensure law and order and an international team to supervise elections.

This stand, he said, strengthens the democratic forces in Uganda and it is our hope that Sudan continues to demand for fulfillment of these conditions.

But he said Tanzania and the military junta have refused to accept Sudan's proposals and therefore they are not interested in democratic Uganda. They wish to instal a weak regime which will be amenable to foreign, including extra African, forces.

He also commended the government of Kenya for the bold stand taken on the question regarding the future of democracy in Uganda. Rugumayo concluded by saying that the UNLF and the struggling people of Uganda appeal to Kenya and Sudan together with all neighbouring countries, the African and Arab world, the non-aligned countries and the entire people of the world to look at their struggle with sympathy in order to attain their objectives in national unity, democracy and social progress.

CSO: 4420

AFC LAWYERS TRACK DOWN DEFAULTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Agricultural Finance Corporation is owed $14 million by farmers who have skipped Zimbabwe and others who have suffered losses through drought.**

Corporation lawyers are tracking down defaulters in foreign countries, the AFC deputy general manager, Mr Keith Evans, said yesterday.

"Some farmers have left the country with fairly large sums of unsettled debts," he said in an interview.

Other farmers had been hit by drought and were not able to meet their loan repayments. This money would be recovered when the farmers had better results, he said.

The AFC had to auction some farms to recover loans.

"Some farmers have told us that they are leaving the country and we have been forced to auction their property to recover our loans" he said.

"A few have merely fled the country without letting us know."

Mr Evans said some of the debts were irrecoverable, but the AFC would recover some of the money through Government guarantees.

Despite these problems, the AFC had managed to sustain the industry in the commercial sector and provided jobs for a large labour force.

Mr Evans warned emerging farmers they could be misled when buying farms from established commercial farmers.

The corporation had noted that a number of people had been sold farms at inflated prices and in some cases lost their deposits after failing to see through the deal.

"These people should seek advice on the value of farms possibly from experienced valuers, before signing any agreements."

They should also ensure that the agreement had an "escape clause" to protect their interests in case the loan was not granted.

● A massive five-year credit expansion programme for peasant farmers involving $163 million is under consideration.—

CSO: 4420

REGULATIONS STEMMING FROM NEW BUDGET EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Article on the new budget appearing in a feature entitled: "Budget Insight"]

[Text] Foreign Firms the Target

NEW Zimbabwe regulations on remittability of dividends to outside shareholders applied only to foreign companies and not individuals, banking sources said yesterday.

In the wake of the Budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, the sources said that dividends to individual residents came under old exchange control regulations. These limit the amount that can be taken out in a year.

As the business community digested the new measures, it became clear they were aimed at increasing the domestic involvement in free enterprise, rather than penalising other countries, particularly South Africa.

The regulations state that with immediate effect remittances of dividends to outside shareholders, other than those in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, are limited to a maximum half of after-tax profits. Previously there was no restriction.

For shareholders living in these three countries, companies declaring dividends on or after March 31 next year can remit a maximum of half of after-tax profits. This means that until that date the previous ban on any payment to these countries stays in force.

For shareholders living in these three countries, companies declaring dividends on or after March 31 next year can remit a maximum of after-tax profits. This means that until that date the previous ban on any payment to these countries stays in force.

Branch profits in respect of shareholders living outside the three designated countries will also have the immediate 50 percent limit. Branches of companies incorporated in these three countries will have the limit imposed from April 1.

The measures affect only those companies with more than half their shares owned outside the country and which also declare more than half their after-tax profits in dividends.

The first casualty yesterday was the Lonrho mining subsidiary, Coronation Syndicate, which is basically owned in South Africa and which has declared as much as three-quarters of its profits in dividends.

The share dropped 90c yesterday when the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange opened and was 600c sellers.

However, the market took the controls well and there was no great change. Mining shares are expected to be hardest hit.

These include MTD, which is controlled by Messina Transvaal in South Africa, and Wankie, owned by Anglo-American. MTD fell by almost 20c to trade at between 220c and 230c. Wankie was virtually unchanged.

Uncertainty surrounds the Wankie shareholding. Anglo American puts all its quoted stocks in this country into a nominee company, Security Nominees, and it is not known to what extent this means. Wankie is controlled from outside.

Another big mining group in this country, Falcon, will probably emerge unscathed. It is 34 percent owned by another foreign group, Rhocrop, which is understood to be selling to an internal shareholder. It is thought there is another 15 percent held here to make up the required half ownership.

Falcon Mines, another foreign-owned company, yesterday reported a third quarter net profit of just over $2 million.

This raises its total profit for the first nine months of the financial year to $6 million — almost double that for the previous year ending September 30.

The proprietors of the Herald, Zimbabwe Newspapers, is 40 percent owned by the Argus Company in South Africa and should not be affected. Although declaring more than half in dividends, more than half of its shares are held locally.

No Early Easing to Blocked Funds

FOREIGN exchange must be allocated on a priority basis and emigrants, apart from their allowances, could expect a major portion of their capital in Zimbabwe to be blocked, Senator Enos Nkala warned in Thursday's Budget speech.

The Minister of Finance said accumulated earnings and wealth in Zimbabwe did not give the holders the automatic right to buy foreign currency when they, of their own volition, decided to leave the country.

"Those who emigrate must accept that first priority has to go to those who live permanently in the country.

"For some time to come, therefore, it must be expected that, as hitherto, a major portion of emigrants' capital will be blocked initially."

As in previous years this capital would be invested in Zimbabwe and any income accruing would be remittable.

Release of these funds, however, would be allowed on the grounds of hardship and old age and, when it was possible to relax controls, money would be freed by phasing payments over a period of time, Senator Nkala said.

The Long Wait

NON-RESIDENT shareholders of companies registered in Zimbabwe whose profits and dividends have been blocked since 1965, will have to wait for some time to come before receiving this money.

Referring specifically to British, United States and Canadian interests, Senator Enos Nkala said he was unable to authorise the release of these funds, though he acknowledged that large sums had built up during the last 14 years.

"It is quite impossible, because of balance of payments considerations, to contemplate releasing these funds in the immediate future.

"Apart from the administrative problems involved, it will be obvious that any release of blocked monies will have to be phased," said Senator Nkala.

The Reserve Bank was working on the problem and an announcement would be made in due course.

Petrol - Prices Stay

THE amendment to excise duty on petroleum imports, announced in Thursday's Budget, will not affect consumers, nor will it alter the revenue of oil companies operating in Zimbabwe, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday.

"The petrol companies do not gain or lose anything by this new regulation," he said.

The Government has effectively levied an import duty on the savings it makes today by buying petroleum through its GENTA agency on the open world market instead of the expensive spot market, as has been the case in the past.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, estimated in his Budget that the new levy would bring $15 million into the Treasury.

Timing of New Taxes

TIMING of tax measures announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has been staggered and while some measures are immediate others come into operation next year.

Removal of sales tax on illuminating paraffin, fish (other than canned or bottled) and milk (fresh, sterilised, condensed and powdered) is effective from August 1.

The imposition of sales tax on hotels and boarding house accommodation, air travel originating in Zimbabwe, hire cars and taxis, all types of travel to destinations outside the country and telecommunications takes effect from October 1 this year.

Restructuring of transfer duties on property sales is effective from October 1.

The withdrawal of concessions on sales tax on people buying capital goods and industrial buildings applies from October 1 this year.

From April 1 this year the tax allowance on depletion of mining assets was made a flat five percent. Before then gold and silver had an allowance of 15 percent, 10 percent more than for other mining operations.

Loans Up Cash Supply

ZIMBABWE'S money supply in 1980 will exceed the last two years through increased Government spending financed by a higher level of borrowing on the domestic market.

By the end of 1979 the narrowly defined money supply—notes and coins in circulation and demand deposits—had risen by 12 percent compared with 10,6 percent in 1978.

Savings and fixed deposits with less than 30 days to maturity held by commercial banks rose by 13,6 percent last year, about 0,4 percent higher than in 1978

Senator Enos Nkala said in his Budget speech that such growth was normal in times of recession and partly due to marginal rise in current revenue.

"Experience has shown that an attempt to restrain monetary growth unduly at such a time is a serious impediment to economic recovery," he said.

"Obviously, once the existing surplus capacity in the economy has been taken up and the private sector begins to raise significantly its level of borrowings there will have to be more restraints on monetary growth if we are to avoid adding to the inflationary pressures which already exist and which will intensify as demand strengthens."

While the market has taken a cautious attitude to investment so far, demand for loans increased during the first four months of 1980 and total commercial bank lending to April was 7,5 percent higher than the comparable period for 1979.

The result, combined with higher levels in deposits with banks and building societies, and high money market liquidity, has been lower short-term interest rates.

Senator Nkala said, however, that the picture would improve towards the end of the year with falling liquidity, higher private sector borrowing and hardening interest rates.

Long-term rates for Government stocks will come under pressure from greatly increased public sector borrowing, but Senator Nkala stressed that levels must be determined solely by domestic forces.

CSO: 4420

AFC STUDIES MASSIVE CREDIT EXPANSION PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] A massive five-year credit expansion programme for peasant farmers involving $143 million is under consideration, the deputy general manager (administration) of the Agricultural Finance Corporation, Mr Keith Evans, said yesterday.

He said the comprehensive plan worked out in conjunction with the Whitsun Foundation and consultants could benefit more than 70 000 small-scale farmers.

"We have been planning this expansion for some time now."

The scheme is designed to boost agricultural production by the small-scale farmer and to ensure that Zimbabwe will continue to feed itself and remain a net exporter of agricultural commodities.

Its success would depend on the rate of development of the necessary skills among the small-scale producers, Mr Evans said.

The project is subject to Government approval.

Funds for the implementation of the full programme would have to come from international aid agencies such as the World Bank.

Mr Evans said the aim was to establish national guidelines for the expansion of credit to the peasant sector which had been severely affected by the war.

He also disclosed that the AFC had already embarked on an expansion programme to provide credit for peasant farmers this year. This would involve group and individual farming schemes.

Specialists and other staff had been recruited to help in the administration of the programme.

"Operations of the credit scheme, which was established in 1978 to finance the small-scale farmers, mainly blacks, has been expanded this year."

Under the scheme, people from the TTLs would be assisted in groups in addition to individual farmers in an effort to reduce costs.

"Economically, we have found it will be cheaper and easier to finance them as a group."

The corporation was broadening its assistance to the peasant sector because of the return to normality after the war and in view of the new political situation.

Under the scheme about $7,5 million would be available to finance some 15 000 peasant farmers including TTL farmers settled under ARDA and TILCOR settlement schemes.

During the period, commercial farmers would receive $70 million in seasonal finance including loan assistance to overcome the problems caused by drought, long and medium term loans would total about $14 million.

This year, the corporation would spend $3,75 million among 3 000 purchase area farmers compared with $1,2 million between 1 700 farmers last year.

The money was being given in the form of seasonal, long and short term loans.

CSO: 4420

TRANSFER OF GUERRILLAS FROM ACTURUS AREA UNDERWAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Tony Coetsee]

[Text] **THE transfer of several hundred guerillas from a farm in the Arcturus area, where three whites were killed 10 days ago, was being undertaken, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Salisbury yesterday.**

Mr Mugabe was answering questions at the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union. He told the gathering of almost exclusively white farmers he had recently visited the area and discovered there was "a serious situation there".

One of the delegates asked what steps were being taken to control the shaky security situation in the rich farming area where, the delegate said, former guerrillas settled on one of two farms purchased by (PF) early this year were conducting "a campaign of terror" against black farm workers.

Mr Mugabe said the guerillas on one of the farms were being transferred to assembly points, while several hundred refugees, on the other farm, were being moved elsewhere.

The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, told delegates there would be an increase in the price of dairy produce in the near future.

"I had hoped to announce a new price increase for the milk industry but negotiations have had to be postponed," he said

Mr Norman said negotiations had not broken down and the increase, when announced, would be back-dated to July 1.

Regarding the beef industry, he said discussions were taking place to rectify the present situation and he was expecting recommendations on the issue in the next few weeks.

In the last six weeks, the Cold Storage Commission had paid $3,5 million

to tribal farmers for the purchase of cattle. This was an indication that peasant farmers were moving into the cash economy.

Setting up

Mr Norman said the Government was setting up a commission of inquiry to take an "objective look at our industry".

He described the idea of a commission as a good one, and said it would study the full and projective needs of the country. Members were being considered and the Prime Minister was expected to announce their names soon.

The Minister said agriculture in Zimbabwe had taken an "upward move" again and he expressed confidence and faith in the industry

CSO: 4420

ZIPRA BRIGADE STAGES FIRE-POWER DISPLAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO

MEN of the 1st ZIPRA infantry brigade staged an awesome display of fire-power on Tuesday, as part of a liaison exercise between 4 (Indep) Company RAR and the ZIPRA forces. The exercise was held at Gwaai River Mine, headquarters of the 3 000 strong ZIPRA force.

The display took the form of a mock attack on enemy lines and involved about 200 men.

A variety of heavy weapons including 82 mm mortars, 14,5 mm anti-aircraft guns used in a ground-to-ground role and 82 mm recoilless rifles, as well as machineguns, was used.

While the heavy weapons pummelled the "enemy" positions, three platoons of infantry equipped with commando mortars and rocket launchers advanced.

MAELSTROM

At times, the battlefield was obliterated by smoke, dust and the flash of exploding shells. Through this maelstrom, the lines of disciplined infantry skirmished forward with anti-tank shells flying only metres above their heads.

One of the ZIPRA soldiers was killed at this point by flying splinters when an 82 mm shell exploded on boulders close to him.

The bombardment was lifted after about 20 minutes' continuous firing and the attack completed with a flanking movement from the right.

The commanding officer of 4 (Indep) Company Major Ron Barker, said the display was one of the best company strength attacks he had seen.

The ZIPRA commander Mike Reynolds, said the display was a success despite the death of one of his soldiers. "We allow for fatalities in an exercise of this size" he said.

He said that ZIPRA had always used live ammunition in the training of its men.

DEMONSTRATION

The display was followed by a weapons demonstration, given by the men of 4 (Indep) Company. A football match between the two forces was played that afternoon, won by ZIPRA 5-1.

Major Barker said the exercise was aimed at improving the already good relations between the army and ZIPRA in the area.

ZIPRA moved into the Gwaai River Mine, which has been closed for several years, in April.

Since then, they have established a clinic, an administrative centre and recreational facilities for both officers and non-commissioned men.

Commander Reynolds said the 3 000 men under his command were to be integrated into the national army.

INCREASE IN TAX REVENUES ANTICIPATED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government is hoping for a 28 percent increase in taxation revenue from individuals and companies while tax on goods and services is expected to rise by 18 percent for this financial year.

In a breakdown of revenue for the year total revenue is $963 million. Of this, almost half — $467 million — is to come from individual and company tax. Another $281 million comes from tax on goods and services.

The effects of inflation and rising prices are shown by the fact that although a wide range of goods are now exempt from sales tax and the general level is five percent down to 10 percent, total revenue from this source will drop by only three percent to $166 million.

Continuing the pattern of previous years, personal income tax will still be higher than company tax revenue, bringing in $207 million compared with $180 million.

There is a sharp rise in excise duties, due to the mini Budget in April, and they are scheduled to contribute $67 million to the state coffers this year.

There is also a sharp rise in unspecified miscellaneous revenue which is being relied on to the tune of $61 million. Last year it only brought in $18 million and a paltry $8 million the year before.

Expenditure classification by type of payment shows that goods and services take up $520 million, of which salaries, wages and allowances account for $372 million, an increase of 17 percent last year. This reflects not only inflation but also more people being employed by the Government.

Transfer payments make up $108 million of which grants and other types of transfers absorb $274 million.

The increasing reliance on borrowings is shown by the rise in payments of borrowings at $127 million, up by 45 percent on last year. Domestic stock issues are calculated at $75 million while external stock issues account for $12 million.

RISE

Capital expenditure for the year is to rise significantly by 51 percent to $83 million. Civil engineering will use $32 million while buildings will absorb $20 million.

The internal long-term loan market is to be heavily relied on and should use $60 million, more than double that for last year. Parastatal sources will be responsible for using $32 million of this.

The national debt continues to grow. At June 30 this year it stood at $1 666 million, with domestic borrowings making up $1 570 million.

With the overall budgetary expenditure this year at 24 percent higher than last year there is possibly one item of solace. Last year's outlay was seven percent down on that forecast.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED MINING PERSONNEL DEPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 13

[Text]

THE mining industry would face disruption if the serious shortage of skilled personnel continued, the Chamber of Mines chief executive, Mr Ken Vanderplank, warned in Salisbury yesterday.

He said recent radio broadcasts and statements by some politicians had made it impossible for the mining industry to retain and recruit experienced staff.

"The situation is very serious, and if nothing is done now the industry will suffer heavily in production and expansion."

The statements and broadcasts had created uncertainty in the minds of the expatriate workers and forced them to resign and leave the country.

Mr Vanderplank said the remaining skilled manpower was being overworked in order to maintain all the services. "They have to work overtime for the mines to survive."

In an interview in Salisbury he disclosed that the mines had launched a recruiting campaign overseas without success. "It is becoming increasingly difficult to get personnel here."

He said many expatriates were worried about their security and the future of their children's education and health services.

One mine employed 28 electricians early this year. Now there were only 10.

Mr Vanderplank said expatriates were not willing to work at the Lonrho-owned Arcturus gold mine because of the recent murders and unrest in the area.

The mines were having difficulty in solving the short-term manpower shortage. In the longer term there would be a massive programme to train Zimbabweans in various skills.

Training had been expanded to find replacements for top personnel leaving the mines. There were 500 people in different stages of training this year compared to 130 last year.

Zimbabweans were being given first chance in employment in a bid to reduce foreign black labour on the mines. At present 60 percent of the labour force were black Zimbabweans while 10 percent were whites and foreign blacks.

According to Mr Vanderplank, most black foreign workers were from Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania. He said 10 years ago 75 percent of the mine labour force was foreign.

Each mining group had a programme geared to train local workers. There was also a job evaluation exercise to enable the mines to place people correctly.

Mr Vanderplank deplored the attitude of some workers who went on strike over "trivial" issues. At Shamva mine workers had gone on strike simply because some of their colleagues had been arrested by police for running kangaroo courts, he said.

CSO: 4420

RECLAMATION OF CHIWESHE TTL 'GHOST TOWNS' CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 9

[Text]

THE 22 protected villages in Chiweshe Tribal Trust Land east of Umvukwes are ghost towns. Gone are the security fences and strongpoints and gone are the villagers — back to their former lands.

But some of these ghost towns have an important advantage over most of Zimbabwe's protected villages which the Government, with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, is dismantling.

For the electricity supply laid on from Rimbura — a legacy from the war when the perimeters of the villages were floodlit — still remains, and district administration officials are confident that this will enable a number of growth points to be established in the TTL.

The district commissioner for the area, Mr G. L. Millar, feels that if the growth points — the hubs of industrial development and expanding job opportunities — is to succeed in Zimbabwe's rural areas, Chiweshe stands a better chance than most.

Mr Millar said the large Wengweni Dam could provide irrigation and this, with electrification and the proximity of the Glendale rail link, gave Chiweshe an infrastructure unknown in most other TTLs.

Chiweshe's roads were better than those in other districts, and all these factors combined to offer the very real possibility of transforming the TTL into a "showpiece" of regional development.

The area, according to Mr Millar, had a "fairly sophisticated" level of cotton production before the war, and the introduction of PVs resulted in a 80 percent drop in output.

This year he expected a "big increase" in arable land availability.

Already, officials from the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development have documented the needs of the area's displaced farmers. They will be given vegetable and crop seed packs, fertiliser and implements, enabling them to start replenishing their lands in time for the rainy season.

[Photo caption]

PROTECTED Village No. 11 in the Chiweshe TTL. The war is over but electrification remains, and it is predicted that the area could become one of the country's foremost rural growth points.

CSO: 4420

SKALA PRAISED FOR HIS 'PRAGMATIC' BUDGET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 5

[text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, continued to receive accolades from Rhodesian Front Members in the House yesterday during debate on his "pragmatic" Budget of last week.

Mr Henry Ellsworth (RF, Midlands) said his contribution was not in opposition to the Senator's speech but rather as an attempt to persuade potential emigrants from Zimbabwe to take "a new look at the future of the country and the Government's intentions."

He described the Budget speech as the first "long-term" evidence of Government's plans for the future, and noted that it had been praised by leaders of industry, commerce and mining as well as by foreign dignitaries for being "realistic and highly encouraging."

It was interesting to note, Mr Ellsworth said, that all aid so far given to Zimbabwe had come from countries in the Western world. He quoted statistics from United Nations publications which he said showed that between 1961 and 1974 Western countries had raised 10 times as much aid for developing countries as Russia had.

People intending to leave Zimbabwe ought to compare the country with the "mad and incredible" situation in the rest of the world. Popular emigrant destinations like Britain and America had soaring double figure inflation and massive unemployment, the situation was far worse in most South American countries and New Zealand was undergoing an emigration crisis far worse than Zimbabwe because of the "unpalatable" conditions there.

He appealed to people to study the Minister of Finance's speech and the statements by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and he was sure that if they did, they would change their minds about leaving and "stay to build up this great country."

Mr Arthur Tapson (RF, Makoni) agreed with Mr Ellsworth that the Budget had done much to reassure people, but he said this was "not enough."

The problem of diminishing skilled labour was vital, and the Government had to go further to provide incentives for people to stay, as opposed to placing disincentives in the path of people wishing to leave.

Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) asked if Zimbabwe could afford the difference of $450 million between planned expenditure and income as outlined in the Budget.

The expenditure w— ugh, but with good r— son, he said, cautioning that if the Government was not able to balance its expenditure, the country would be headed for financial trouble. He hoped the shortfall could be met by doubling or even trebling the country's exports.

On foreign aid, he accused the British and American Governments of not playing the game after having promised billions in aid at the Lancaster House conference late last year. He said the two countries were "making the task for Zimbabwe that much harder for the coming years."

He complained to the Minister that under Government policy on blocked funds, Zimbabwean residents were allowed to remit the same portion of dividends as were foreign shareholders with interests in local companies.

He urged that Zimbabwean residents be able to remit their dividends in full while outside shareholders receive theirs over a period "even if they have to wait three or four years."

He said he was sorry to see that the Government had not increased the holiday allowances. These were "far too low", he said.

"People are resorting to living with friends, staying with relatives, in railway stations, getting lifts, and don't think it's conducive to a good holiday," he said.

Amid laughter, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, interjected: "That's comradeship."

Mr Divaris also called on the Government to re-establish the services levy, a tax on commercial companies to form a fund used for subsidising housing and transport. He had no idea why the former administration had abolished it, and urged the Minister to think again for the sake of the workers.

Referring to recent statements by Cabinet Ministers attacking the Anglican Church and the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, Mr Divaris said: "I know that this is a free country, but I implore all those in authority in Government to try and speak in unison so that the world looking at them and listening to them can take heart that there is stability in this country. And they can invest in this country."

At 3.15 p.m. the ZANU (PF) Chief Whip, Mr Freddie Shava, moved adjournment of the House, but was opposed by Mr Divaris who said that for those who had not spoken it was about time "they do some homework."

He asked if it was right that the Speaker and "these white haired gentlemen" (as he gestured to the bewigged clerks) should come to the House merely for a single hour's sitting.

He told Dr Ushewokunze he should "get his cohorts jacked up."

Mr Shava replied that the Budget debate was conventionally opposition debate, and the Government benches hoped to complete the debate by Friday with Senator Nkala giving his replies to points raised. He said the Government benches were in agreement with the Minister's Budget.

Mr Denis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North) said he wished to make his contribution but debate was adjourned until today after a voice vote.

CSO: 4420

REFUGEES GET CASH BONUS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Tony Coetsee]

[Text]

THE Government has underlined the importance of agricultural development by giving a $28 million boost to the industry.

The move was announced by the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Dr Bernard Chidzero, at the congress yesterday.

The $28 million will be spent on direct aid to refugees for rural development and rehabilitation. An additional $44 million is to be spent on reconstruction.

The allocation does not include the budget contribution of $12m million.

The Minister said peasant farmers needed the inputs and training necessary to increase their productivity, and some of the experience of commercial farming could be useful in this regard.

"The land is available and the people are willing and determined. The necessary investment can be generated and with foresight and imagination we could become the granary of this part of the world."

He said the basic aim was self-sufficiency and generation of an exportable surplus. The farming community had to be viewed as one people inhabiting one land. The motto should be: "One people, one land."

Of particular importance was that commercial farming had expanded and diversified its crop composition. During UDI agricultural achievements had been outstanding. The country had become self-sufficient in wheat, cotton, and beef. Sugar, coffee, tea and oilseeds had also expanded tremendously.

The onus was on commercial agriculture to perform well and, he said, the Government would not be found wanting in aiding and promoting this national effort.

Senator Chidzero said agriculture was more than just an industry, it was a vital component of the social fabric. It provided employment for over 34 percent of the active labour force and over 5 million people derived their livelihood, in both social and economic terms, directly from it.

CSO: 4420

POLICY ON DIVIDEND REMITTANCES CLARIFIED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The Reserve Bank has cleared up confusion over the new policy on remitting dividends to shareholding companies outside Zimbabwe.

In meetings with commerce, industry, ba[illegible]s and stock market officials it has stated that the amount is related t[illegible]e share each outsider has in the dividend declared.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in his Budget Speech last week that restrictions were being imposed on the amount which could be sent to outside shareholders. It was thought that this was limited to a maximum of half of the total of after-tax profits.

However, a Reserve Bank spokesman said this week that the amount depended on the percentage dividend declared. If the dividend was less than half of taxes profits, no restrictions apply.

But above a 50 percent dividend the amount is limited, no matter whether the percentage of outside shareholding is more or less than half the total shareholding. If the declaration is more than 50 percent of taxes profits the dividend due to non-resident company shareholders is limited.

To work out the total dividend payable outside, a formula is applied taking into account the percentage dividend declared and the full amount due to the outside shareholders.

So if a company has an after-tax profit of $100 000, and declares an 80 percent dividend, the total dividend payable to both internal and external shareholders is $80 000. If we assume that the total foreign interest is 40 percent, then the amount due is 40 percent of $80 000 which is $32 000.

But the amount that can be sent outside in dividends is fifty-eightieths of $32 000, which is $20 000. The rest must stay in the country.

If the total foreign interest was 60 percent this would have meant that $48 000 was due. The amount remittable would then be fifty-eightieths of $48 000 which is $30 000.

If the company had declared a dividend of less than 50 percent, all the amount due would be able to go to outside shareholders.

The Bank says that none of these restrictions apply to individuals. In the case of those who have never lived here, the dividend they can receive is unlimited to the extent of 100 percent of after-tax profits. Exchange control regulations forbid non-resident controlled companies to declare dividends from unappropriated profits.

For ex-residents the exchange control limit of $25 000 a year comes into force, the rest being paid into their blocked account.

On the yearly income due to former residents the bank says: "Whereas pensions do in fact form part of the $25 000 remittable income, should the pension increase total income over this limit, the full pension is remittable. For emigrants over the age of 60 they may receive each year the first $25 000 of their income and one-third of the balance up to a maximum of $50 000.

Although foreign companies have to return any excess dividends in the country, these are not lost to them forever and can still ultimately be sent out. If put into a loan account, current interest can be earned which is freely remittable but the rate of interest must be based on domestic rates.

Non-resident shareholders' tax applies to all classes of shareholders, be they companies or individuals.

A Bank spokesman said: "The payment and transfer of dividends to all non-resident shareholders is still subject to specific exchange control approval. Each application to get funds outside the country must be put before the exchange control authorities."

CSO: 4420

MUGABE SAYS FARMERS HOLD KEY TO FUTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, says the lives of 7,5 million people and the future of the nation is in the hands of the white farmers. He also announced that the police have been deployed to combat dissident guerillas who are carrying out acts of banditry.

Addressing the 37th annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union in Salisbury yesterday, he said the Government would do all in its power to assist farmers in the task of building a great Zimbabwe.

"Addressing the congress gives me the opportunity to stress the importance which I and my Government place upon the attitudes and efforts of the farmers of this country," he said.

Mr Mugabe appealed to the CFU to "strive at every level" to boost the country's food production. He said he believed the Government had done its best within the short period it had been in power to encourage the commercial farmer.

"Agriculture has contributed more than any other sector to the gross domestic product of this country, and I believe that the new situation augurs well for the future of the farming community."

The Prime Minister stressed the importance on a national scale of maize and said the Government had provided increased incentive to ensure the viability of the farmers' efforts in this field.

He also said the Government was doing "all in its power" to ensure that the tobacco crop was being safeguarded.

"It is saddening to me to read that many tobacco farmers are thinking of changing to other crops because of this season's low prices.

"I hope that next year the outside markets will again be eager to reintroduce our superior grades into their products."

Mr Mugabe also assured delegates that the problem of dissident guerillas deserting their assembly points and carrying out acts of banditry was a problem that was receiving Government's "urgent attention".

He said the police were being deployed to combat problems of this nature. "But, the real need is to get the people out of the assembly points and into barracks under the discipline of the Joint High Command."

This programme was now well under way and every two weeks would see the passing out of a battalion of about 1 000 men.

Mr Mugabe said another major operation was the Operation Seed programme which would be part of the productive programme of the army.

He said farmers from other countries to the north had frequently said they could do much more if they had access to the research and development facilities in Zimbabwe.

"We look forward to an ever - increasing exchange of ideas with the rest of the world."

He said the most important job was to get the peasant farmers operating efficiently and profitably.

The Prime Minister praised CFU delegates and members for their assistance in advice and material aid to peasant farmers, which he said was "good public relations".

However, Mr Mugabe's speech was not all praise for the farmers, and he sharply criticised some for the many cases of retrenchment, "in some cases blatantly dishonest ill-treatment of the labour force", following the introduction of the minimum wage for agricultural workers.

He asked the union "to put its house in order".

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CHURCH FACES CRISIS--Membership of the Dutch Reformed Church in Zimbabwe has fallen dramatically during the last 10 years and is continuing to decline. The secretary of the NGK Synod of Central Africa, the Rev. C.F. Weinmann, said in Salisbury yesterday that the church now had only 16 congregations with about 4 000 members in Zimbabwe. At its strongest in 1958 there were 29 congregations and 11 894 members. By 1970 the figure had fallen to 19 congregations and 7 626 members and last year stood at 18 congregations and 4 665 members. "We are concerned about the continuing drop in membership since our existence is related to having congregations," he said. The church had been strong in Zambia at the time of independence in 1964 but had since diminished to one congregation in Lusaka. Although the church was anxious to continue its ministry here, it could become part of the synod of Northern Transvaal if not strong enough to continue autonomously, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 2]

SHABANI MINING POTENTIAL--The Shabani Town Board hopes the opening of the new Shabani Mine will bring to the attention of Zimbabwe's industrialists the advantages of building in Shabani. "The benefits are enormous," said Mr Edgar Wilkinson, secretary/manager of Belingwe Rural Council, the area's controlling authority. "The main rail route to the port of Maputo is just 5 km from Shabani. Land is cheap and there is plenty available. "We would like to see the development of major industries here. And one of the most obvious would be an asbestos-manufacturing concern." Belingwe Rural Council recently completed a project to improve the water supply to the town. Supplies from the Palawin Dam are released to a weir near Dadaya Mission from where it is pumped to a huge reservoir and fed to the town. "Water was always a problem for potential developers, but now we have more than adequate supplies," said Mr Wilkinson. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 3]

SHABANESE ASBESTOS MILL--The first stage of the $100 million Shabanie asbestos mill which was opened by the Minister of Mines, Mr M. Nyagumgo on Monday, relied on a foreign currency requirement of only 15 percent. The mill, when completed, will increase the mine's monthly output to more than 10 500 tonnes and will account for 43 percent of Zimbabwe's total asbestos production. Exports of asbestos will also be increased with

the new mill in operation, although Shabanie and Mashaba Mines already export about 97 percent of their asbestos to the United States, Britain and various other countries. Picture shows an aerial view of the 16-storey building which has a combined floor area of 14,2 hectares and an overall height of 106 metres. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 3]

OPEC CASH HOPE HIGH--The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), seemed willing to give favourable attention to Zimbabwe's appeal for aid, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said this week. Zimbabwe's formal request for assistance made during a recent OPEC meeting in Vienna, would be followed up at the organisation's next meeting which would probably be held in the Austrian capital again. "We are secretive about our negotiations, but we are moving forward. We have had discussions with representatives of the OPEC Fund and these discussions lead us to believe that OPEC will look favourably at our problems," Dr Chidzero said. He said he might represent Zimbabwe at the next meeting. The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said recently that the first successful round of talks with OPEC had been concluded. Zimbabwe was asked to give details and statistics on projects to be funded and guarantees that future governments would honour investment agreements. Mr Mugabe said there would be no problem in honouring them. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 80 p 13]

ARMY DROPS 'SIR'--The army has dropped the salutation "sir" and all ranks will now address each other with their particular rank title. A spokesman who confirmed the new orders yesterday, said the smart, snappy salute would stay. He said the order brought the country's army into line with most others in the world. One exception is the British Army, where members still address their superiors as "sir". "There is nothing sinister behind the decision to drop the 'sir'. But, in view of the fact that we are forming a new national army of Zimbabwe, it was thought to be an appropriate time to make the change," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 1]

AZ TO BOOST FLEET--Air Zimbabwe is negotiating to buy two newer, stretched versions of the faithful Vickers Viscount airliner. Talks were being held to buy the 800 series Viscounts from an undisclosed source, the airline's general manager, Mr Mervyn Eyatt, said in an interview yesterday. "These are low mileage aircraft with a seating capacity of 73 compared with the 54 seater 700 series we are now phasing out after a long and distinguished service for this country," he said. Because the sale was at a "delicate stage" he could not name the seller or the price, but Mr Eyatt said Government had made provision in the latest budget "towards part of the cost of replacing the existing Viscount fleet". The new aircraft will raise the fleet strength to 10. Asked to comment on the impact of the new sales tax on air travel between Zimbabwe and foreign destinations, plus a similar tax on hotel accommodation, Mr Eyatt said: It does not come at a very good time for us. "We are going to suffer all the disadvantages of a fare increase with none of the advantages. Normally an increase brings in a corresponding rise in revenue which is a compensating factor. But this time the Government gets everything." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 1]

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